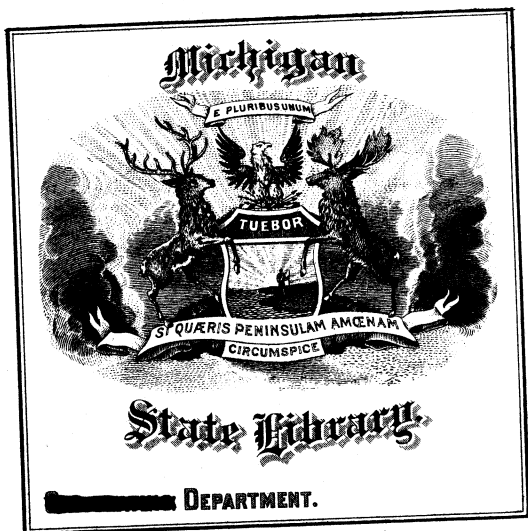
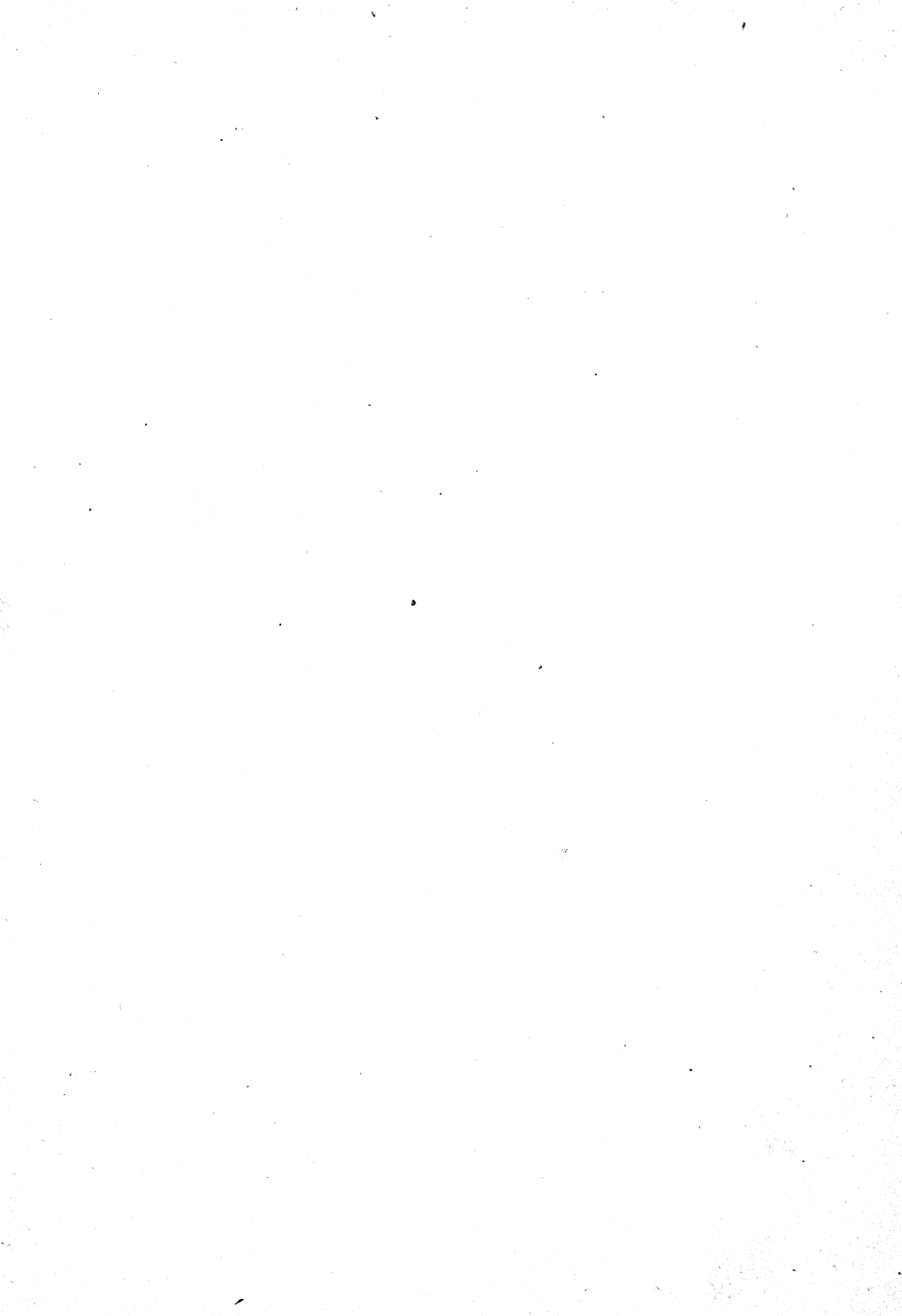
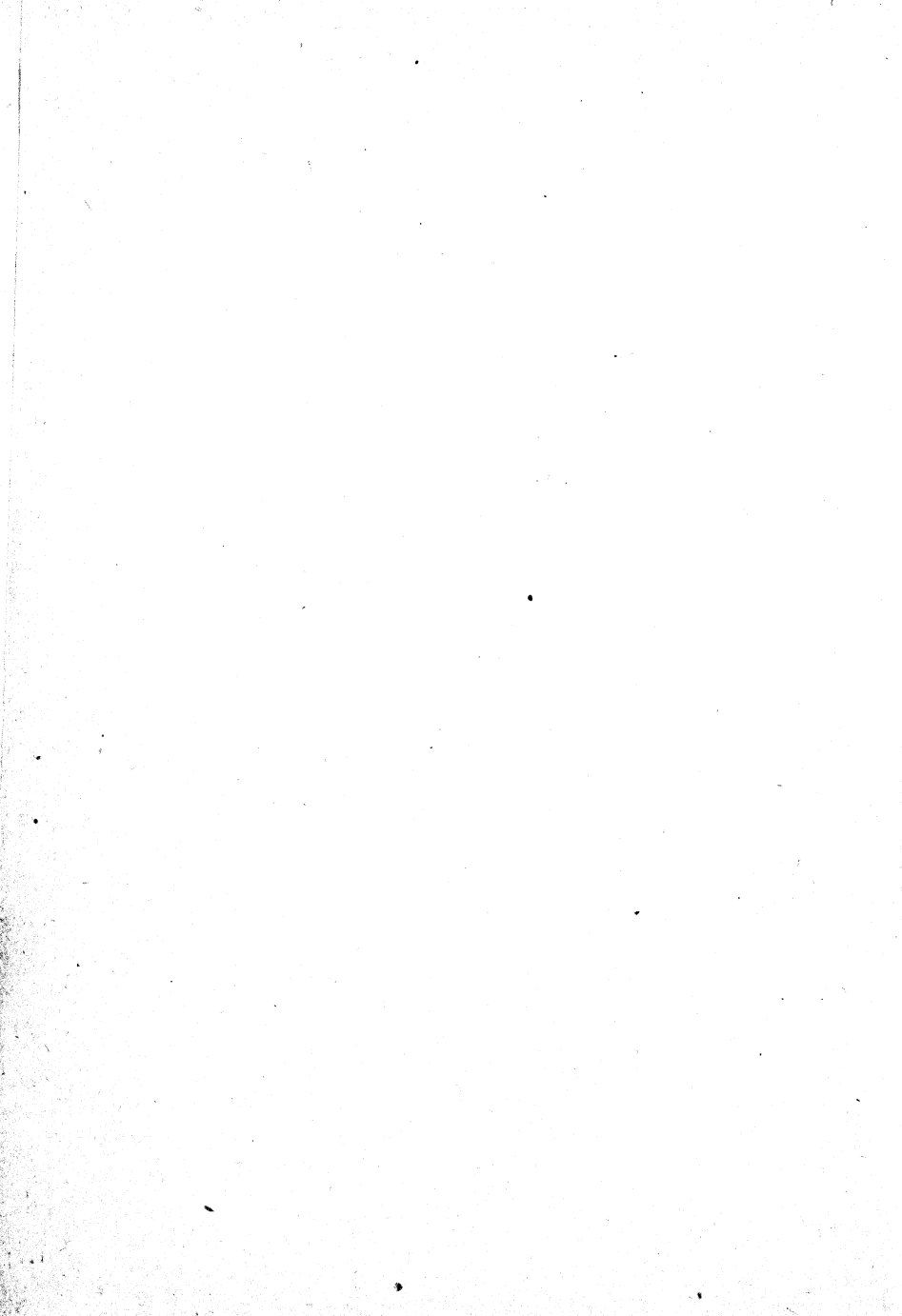


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THE
CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF
CHEBOYGAN COUNTY AND VILLAGE.

Organization of the County, Townships and Village,
Early History, Settlements, Improvements. Pres-
ent Business, Valuable Statistical
Tables, Advertisements.

S U P P L E M E N T,
DESCRIPTIVE OF MACKINAC ISLAND.

SPECIALLY—Its Objects of Scenic Interests.
GENERAL—Its Business Matters, &c.

BY REV. W. H. WARE.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.:
NORTHERN TRIBUNE PRINT.
1876.

[illegible]

The figure consists of a 5x5 grid of 25 small circular images. Each image shows a different stage of embryonic development, starting from a single cell on the left and progressing through various stages of cell division and differentiation to a more complex, multi-layered structure on the right. The images are arranged in a grid, with the first row showing the earliest stages and the fifth row showing the most advanced stages.

OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

By the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHEREAS A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 12th of March last, which resolution is as follows:!

Be it resolved, etc., That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several states that they assemble in their several towns on the approaching anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to be delivered on such day a historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that the proper steps may be taken to bring the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary.

By the Governor of the State of Michigan.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }

EXECUTIVE. OFFICE, Lansing, May 16, 1876.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN: I have received notice from the offices of the Department of State, at Washington, of the passage, by Congress, of the following joint resolution :

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That it be, and is hereby, recommended by the House of Representatives to the people of the several states that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office in said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence."

Approved, March 13, 1876.

I earnestly hope that in the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence in this state the recommendation may be universally regarded. Our record is yet new and familiar to us, our development and growth is a history of continued prosperity, and it is eminently proper in this Centennial year, while recalling with gratitude the beneficence of Divine Providence in His dealings with us, that we should put upon record, for those who come after us, the history of a state that in forty years has grown to an empire with a million and a half of people—educated in public schools—blest in common prosperity—and united as citizens by a common patriotism.

In addition to the request of Congress that copies of the sketches be filed in the library of Congress, and the county records, I suggest that copies be sent to the State Library at Lansing.

By the Governor :

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary of State.

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Cheboygan County and Village Centennial Anniversary.

In accordance with the foregoing official proclamations the citizens of Cheboygan village and county held a number of meetings and made preparations for the proper celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, 1876. At a meeting held on Monday, June 19th, the following committees were appointed, viz ;

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. J. P. Sutton, T. A. Perrin, W. Chandler, W. W. Strohn, S. Taylor and G. W. Bell.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. M. W. Horne and O. B. Weed.

The Committee of Arrangements decided on the following programme, viz ;

Officers of the Day.

PRESIDENT—Wm. H. Maultby, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Messrs. Jacob Post, G. W. Stimpson, W. B. Ellis, P. McDonald and J. B. McArthur.

CHAPLAIN—Rev. W. H. Ware.

READER—Mr. Geo. P. Humphrey.

HISTORIAN—Rev. W. H. Ware.

Mr. David Smith's grove was selected as the place to hold the celebration exercises, where a platform and seats were provided.

The Celebration Described.

The following ample description of the celebration is taken from the Cheboygan Free Press, Thursday, July 6th, 1876 :

"The Centennial celebration of the 4th of July at Cheboygan was throughout a complete success. Everybody seemed pleased and happy. No fights or drunken rows occurred on the streets. Everybody seemed bent on having a good time, and as far as we can learn their prospects were realized. The day opened up rather cloudy, and a great many were apprehensive that it would be a wet day, but the weather all day was all that could be desired. The early morning was very assiduously employed by our 'Young Americas' in shooting fire crackers and people arranging

flags along the principal streets and on a great many private houses. The firing of guns and anvils throughout the village soon had the effect of bringing the population of the village to a sense of the importance of the day, and the streets soon began to fill with people. At about 8 o'clock A. M. the head of the procession of Kalathumpians, about 80 strong, made its appearance at the junction of Main and Court streets, headed by the Star and Stripes and the martial band. As they passed down Main street in their fantastic, grotesque and ludicrous costumes, the citizens that filled the sidewalks, balconies and windows along the street, sent up cheer after cheer as this or that evolution of those nondescripts in their parade and comical appearance would excite the eagerly watching throng. All wore masks and were mounted on horses and mules, and rigged out in the most outlandish manner, and we acknowledge our inability to describe even faintly their appearance or dress. It was a performance that needed to be seen to be appreciated, suffice it to say that those who have seen many of this kind of exhibitions before declare it was the best display they ever witnessed. After parading the principal streets of the village for about an hour they retired to their place of rendezvous. Everybody voted them a success and a "big thing."

Between 9 and 10 o'clock people commenced wending their way toward Smith's grove to participate in the celebrating exercises. The committee of arrangements had a large speakers' stand erected in the grove and seats in front to seat a large number of persons, also a dancing floor, and several booths were on hand to dispense lemonade, ice cream and other Fourth of July commodities.

At 10½ o'clock, Acting President George W. Bell, Esq., called the audience to order, and in a brief manner stated the object of this occasion of the people coming together on this day of our nation's history, when prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Ware, after which, Mr. Geo. P. Humphrey was introduced and the Declaration of Independence was read. About this time the weather looked very threatening and a few drops of rain fell, but fair weather soon prevailed and the rest of the day was clear.

The Historian of the day, the Rev. W. H. Ware, was then introduced, and in a very clear and masterly manner read to the audience the history of Cheboygan county.* Much credit is due Mr. Ware in this effort, considering the short space of time he has had to collect the early reminiscences, facts and incidents of the early settlement of this county, commencing with the advent of the first white settler, and following it up with a detailed statement of the settlement and growth of the county to the

As an item of the history of this county I put it on record here, that I received from the Board of Supervisors of Cheboygan county only for the preparation and delivery of this history.
It is true (and after repeated

present time, giving dates to all matters of importance is no small matter to accomplish. This he has done, and the history is replete with all the notable features of our early history, also giving the present business wealth in the aggregate of capital invested in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Scarcely a business calling or profession is left unnoticed, and we suggest that it be printed so that the citizens of the county could possess a copy of the work. No doubt every one would gladly give any reasonable price for a copy.

The reading of the history closed the exercises at the stand, when dancing was commenced on the floor erected for that purpose, and it was soon filled with merry persons tripping the light fantastic toe, while others sought the well-filled tables provided by Mr. David Smith, to satisfy the hungry demands of nature. The tables were loaded with all the substantials possible to be secured in the county. The baked beans cooked in the down-cast style were particularly praised, and by the quantities eaten proved that they were relished. Hot tea and coffee and strawberries and cream in abundance were also provided by "mine host" and the gentlemanly and kindly manner in which all were treated at the many tables, together with the quantity and quality of the many viands that loaded the tables, soon spread contentment on the faces of all that sat down to the banquet.

About two thousand people were now on the grounds, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Everybody seemed bound to celebrate and have a good time.

As per announcement, the sports and games now came in for their place in the programme:

The first was a running race, 80 rods, free to all in the county, one straight heat, prize \$5. Three horses were entered for this race, viz: "Rock," owned by Wm. Devine; "Jack Sheppard," owned by Littlefield; "George," owned by Perrin Bros. No time kept. Race won by "George."

The second was a pony race, 80 rods, free to all in the county, single heat, prize \$5. Four ponies were entered for this race. "Bouncer," by G. W. Stimpson; "Gagnon" and "Uncle Sam," by I. Littlefield, and "Kitty H.," by M. W. Horne. Race won by "Bouncer."

The third was a slow race—riders to change—last horse coming in taking the money. Distance 80 rods. Purse \$5. Four horses were entered. "Big Baldy," by Robert Robinson; "Uncle Sam" and "Gagnon," by I. Littlefield, and "Kittie H.," by M. W. Horse. Race won by "Kittie H."

*earnest solicitations to do this work)
the most magnanimous (?) compensation
of Twenty five Dollars (\$25)
M. W. Wake*

The next was a foot race, 200 yards, purse \$3. Several entries. Race won by Mr. Grant.

Next was a boys' foot race, 100 yards, purse \$1 50. Several entries, and won by F. Sammons.

The wheelbarrow race came next, blindfold, purse \$1 50. Alexander Page and Frank Cayford entered for this, and was won by Cayford.

The sack race, W. E. Erratt and C. Hamel were contestants, and was won by Erratt,

This closed the amusements at the grove. No accident of any importance occurred to mar the festivities of the day. The crowd voted the celebration a perfect success, and quietly dispersed."

REQUEST FOR PUBLICATION.

CHEBOYGAN, Sept. 2d, 1876.

W. H. Ware, Historian of Cheboygan County, Mich.:

DEAR SIR:—Having reviewed the manuscript of the Centennial history of Cheboygan County and Village, a part of which was read at the Fourth of July celebration, containing reminiscences, facts and incidents of the early settlement of the county and village, with their civil organization, beginning with the advent of the first settler, and following with an elaborate and carefully prepared statement of their growth, including descriptions of public works by the U. S. government, state government, the county and village authorities, and by individual enterprise, all down to the present date; also numerous tables of statistics, showing the agricultural, lumbering, mercantile, and other business interests of the county and village, and believing this able and interesting work would be of permanent value, both as a history and as a useful business exhibit, we respectfully request its publication, and will cheerfully recommend it to the general patronage of the public.

H. H. KEZAR, Chairman Board of Township Supervisors.

M. METIVIER, County Clerk and Register of Deeds.

W. H. MAULTBY, County Treasurer.

G. W. BELL, Judge of Probate.

GEO. PAQUETTE, Sheriff.

W. S. HUMPHREY, Prosecuting Attorney.

W. CHANDLER, Editor Northern Tribune.

J. P. SUTTON, Justice of the Peace.

A. P. NEWTON, Village President.

S. HARRIS EMBURY, Village Treasurer.

JAMES J. BROWN, Village Attorney and Ed. Free Press.

M. W. HORNE, Village Marshal.

REV. C. L. DECEUNINCK, St. Mary's R. C. Church.

O. B. WEED, Principal Union Public School.

C. A. BRACE, Postmaster.

A. MCKAY, Deputy Collector of Customs.

C. W. FARR, Manager, W. U. Telegraph Co.

A. M. GEROW, M. D.

T. A. PERRIN, M. D.

F. J. POMMIER, M. D.

G. D. V. ROLLO & Co., Bankers.

R. PATTERSON.

E. NELSON.

R E P L Y .

Messrs. H. H. Kezar, M. Mettiev, W. H. Maultby, G. W. Bell, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 2d inst., requesting the publication of the History of Cheboygan County, which was read at the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, is received. In accordance with your request the manuscript will be placed in the hands of a publisher at once. I would be pleased if this little work should prove interesting to you, and of any service to the county and village.

Respectfully Yours,

W. H. WARE.

CHEBOYGAN, Sept. 6, 1876.

P R E F A C E .

In the preparation of this "History of Cheboygan County and Village." I have been greatly aided by valuable information kindly furnished me by Messrs. Medard Metivier, County Clerk; H. M. Airth, Village Recorder; M. W. Horne, R. Micklejohn, C. Brannock, C. Bellant, F. M. Sammons, and others. I am under obligations also to the following works, viz: "History of Cheboygan and Mackinac Counties," by George Robinson and R. A. Sprague; "Old and New Mackinaw," by Rev. J. A. Van Fleet, A. M.; "Island of Mackinac," by J. Disturnell, for information derived from them. Also to files of the late Manitawaba Chronicle, kindly loaned me by Thomas Bentley, Esq.

This being the first Centennial anniversary in our national history, every item of occurrence marking its rise and progress will be generally important, but especially locally. I have therefore secured what facts I could gather, and as reliable as possible, of the origin and early history of the county and village. I have sought to indicate so far as could be ascertained the present general conditions of the county and village. It is believed that the tables of statistics here compiled from various sources and arranged in concise form will prove a valuable feature of the work. They give in a clear and accessible manner the important knowledge often needed by citizens interested in the prosperity of their county, and are also profitable in setting forth the advantages of the county as a region of country for settlement, and of the village as a place for general business and manufacturing purposes.

We respectfully invite particular attention to the business cards inserted in this work. Advertising is both the life and support of business, and often its prosperity is indicated by it. It will doubtless be profitable for our patrons to send copies abroad to their business friends.

The Mackinac Island Appendix will be found interesting, describing as it does, some of the finest of nature's scenes that can be observed anywhere. No tour of the traveler in search of the beautiful or grand is complete that does not take in Mackinac Island and its varied and majestic scenery. We solicit your attention to the business cards of our patrons on the Island.

PUBLISHER.

HISTORY OF CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

The name Cheboygan is of Indian derivation, (Cha-boia-gan), and signifies a place of entrance, a portage, or harbor, referring to the river.

I. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL.

Cheboygan county is bounded on the north by Lake Huron and the south channel of the Straits of Mackinac, on the south by the counties of Montmorency and Otsego, on the east by Presque Isle county, and on the west by Emmet and Charlevoix counties, and with Emmet county forms the extreme upper apex of the lower peninsula of the state.

Its TOPOGRAPHY is diversified by level plains and rolling lands, rising from the lake shore line to heights of fifty, one hundred, and even two hundred feet.

Its SOIL is composed of variable tracts of red clay, sand and clay loam, very generally rich and productive.

Its TIMBER consists of beech, maple, hemlock, pine, cedar and other kinds.

It is well WATERED by the Rainy, Black, Pigeon, Cheboygan and Maple rivers, and by Cheboygan, Mullet, Burt, and the east part of Turtle (or Douglass) and Long Lake.

A valuable feature of this county is its large lakes, Burt and Mullet Lakes being specially worthy of mention. They both derive their names from the surveying engineers, Mr. Burt and Mr. Mullet, who surveyed the adjoining lands. These gentlemen made the surveys between 1840 and 1843. They made their home at the Metivier House, on Mackinac Island, which was then kept by Medard Metivier, our present County Clerk and Register of Deeds, who purchased the hotel from the old John Jacob Astor Fur Company, who had previously used it as their place of business. Burt Lake is nine miles in length and five miles in width; Mullet Lake is twelve miles long and four miles wide. They reach in depth from the shore to sixty and ninety feet respectively.

The water is clear as crystal, mostly fed by springs. They are the *habitat* of various kinds of fish, such as White, Pickerel, Bass, Trout, Muskahonge and the kinds generally found in lakes Huron and Michigan.

Cheboygan River is the outlet of the chain of the lakes, Mullet, Burt, and through Crooked River into Crooked Lake, thus extending, with their connecting rivers, over a hundred miles into the interior of Cheboygan and adjoining counties, and traversing vast forests of valuable pine and hard wood timber, and which will open up at some not distant day the county for agricultural purposes.

II. CLIMATOLOGICAL.

This department of the description of Cheboygan county coming more properly within the range of the observance, investigation and representation of the medical profession, I made request of Dr. Arthur M. Gerow, graduate of Buffalo Medical College, N. Y., who is the longest resident physician in the county, to furnish me with a candid professional report of the climate and hygienic character of Cheboygan county. In compliance therewith, I have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following letter, which well describes the climate and healthfulness of this county :

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 28, 1876.

Rev. W. H. Ware :

DEAR SIR : In compliance with your request, I give you my opinion of

Cheboygan as a Health Resort,

And also to specify a few of the principal maladies for the relief of which the climate is especially adapted. I shall, of necessity, be as concise as possible. I have practiced medicine in this locality for over eight years, and have, in consequence, had an extensive field for observation.

In the first place I shall mention a few of the diseases for the relief of which the climate is especially adapted, and pre-eminently first among these is

Hay Fever.

Patients suffering from this disease in localities where it is prevalent, naturally look around for some place where they may obtain relief, and to all such persons the climate of Cheboygan and vicinity affords a specific cure. During the past few years I have known a great many people coming here for the purpose of escaping from their much dreaded enemy in the form of hay fever. Many of the persons after coming here and experiencing such complete and almost instant relief, have gone hunting and fishing, enduring great exposure and fatigue, without even a symptom of the return of the affection. Further, I have never known any exception to this rule, and to make the argument still more conclusive in favor of the immunity from this disease, I have never known a case of hay fever to originate here. One of our citizens, after coming here and obtaining such entire relief, and being so impressed with the natural healthfulness of the locality and of its entire immunity from the class of diseases of which he was a great sufferer, has made investments here, making this his permanent home. His former health and vigor have returned, and he can endure more exposure and fatigue than before without any return of his old affliction, and this is not a solitary case by any means.

I would recommend his example to any who are suffering yearly torment from hay fever, and who wish to obtain permanent relief. The country is new and affords opportunities for investment and labor surpassed by few places in the country. Farming lands are cheap and productive, offering great inducements for investments to those who are inclined to that mode of life, (the most healthful of all). If business, either manufacturing or mercantile, is preferred, there are almost numberless opportunities for entering them with a good prospect of success. Persons in either the primary or secondary stages of

Consumption

Experience great benefits from even a temporary sojourn in this locality and there are those whom I have met in my practice who have been entirely cured by the change in the climate. Among either the old residents or natives of this place, I may say I have never known of a case of consumption. As a natural consequence, patients in the last stage of the disease are not usually benefited, as the air is too bracing! The best place for all such is home, with all the comforts with which they may be able to surround themselves. For persons suffering from

Asthma,

The climate is peculiarly favorable. Patients who formerly were great sufferers from that disease were entirely and permanently relieved by the change. As a rule asthma among the old residents is very rare.

Invalids

Recovering from acute diseases find in the climate a panacea for all their ills and weaknesses. They renew their strength and vigor, and enter upon a new life full of buoyancy and hope. In all

Chronic Diseases,

More especially dyspepsia, the climate proves highly beneficial, and those cases where

General Debility

Is the most prominent symptom, the pure bracing atmosphere and the equable temperature give them a new lease of life, and inspire them with hopes to which they had long been strangers. The mortality among children from

Bowel Complaint

Is very small, hence during the heated term this locality affords a safe refuge from those diseases which almost decimate the infant population of large cities. The

Mildness of Temperature

Is no doubt owing to the close proximity of such large bodies of water as Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan, and in no instance has the thermometer marked so low a temperature as it has in inland localities, although they may lie in much more southerly latitudes. This one fact, coupled with its equableness, makes this one of the most delightful as well as the most healthful localities on the continent. With all these qualities and one other, that of having the purest of water, Cheboygan is especially adapted to the

Overworked Professional or Business Man

In search of some locality where he may recuperate his vital powers, and after remaining here for even a short time, he goes back to his business with renewed zest and vigor, amply repaying him for the trouble he may have taken to obtain them. Even in case of diseases, where a permanent restoration to health may not be anticipated, a mitigation of their unfavorable symptoms is experienced in many cases, and in some instances the patients were agreeably surprised to find that they had obtained even more than they had sought for, and experienced permanent relief. Another feature which makes this climate more agreeable still in summer is the fact that although the weather may be warm through the day, the nights are cool and pleasant, contrasting very favorably with other localities in that respect.

Freedom from Malarious Diseases.

Is another recommendation for this region, and considering the apparent causes for the production of such diseases, its immunity is somewhat remarkable. Persons in some cases live in low and wet situations, and yet

I have failed to see that they were any more liable to contract diseases than those in seemingly more favored locations.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. GEROW, M. D.

III. AGRICULTURAL.

As the lands and the products of a country are essential features of its value, we have prepared the accompanying table to set them forth in a clearer manner than we could in any other way. We invite their careful consideration.

TABLE No. 1.

Exhibit of the number of farms, acres in each, average number of acres in farms, improved, and land exempt from taxation of Cheboygan county, by townships, as per census of Michigan, 1874, pages 122 and 162.

Townships and County.	Number of Farms.		Average No. of acres in farms.	Taxable land.	Owned by individ- uals and compa- nies.	Improved Lands.	Lands exempt from taxation.	*Value of lands ex- empt from tax'n includ'g improv's.
	No.	of acres in farms.						
Inverness.....	57	5,348	93.82	21,244.86	22,643.09	699	1,398.23	2,465
Duncan.....	9	830	92.22	21,276.00	21,451.00	264	175.00	2,350
Burt.....	12	1,556	129.66	172,938.00	174,156.00	126	1,218.00	2,436
Grant.....	67	59,208	883.70	47,916.71	50,192.76	1195	2,276.05	3,436
Benton.....	16	2,206	137.87	5,903.49	5,909.49	272	6	30,000
Beaugrand....	40	3,048	76.20	16,073.00	16,324.50	342	251.00	9,640
Total of the Co.	201	72,196	359.18	285,352.06	290,676.84	2898	5,324.78	49,327
			Cen's of '64.	13,579.00	C's Mich.	675	*Such as ceme- teries, church's, school house sites, church property, &c.	
			Incr's	271,773.06	Increase.	2223		

TABLE No. 2.

Exhibit of farm products in 1873, of Cheboygan county, by townships, as per census of Michigan, 1874, page 180.

Townships and County.	Wheat.	Corn	All other grains.	Potatoes raised.	Hay cut	Wool sheared.	Butter made.	Maple Sugar.
	bus.	bu.	bus.	bus.	tons	lbs	lbs	lbs
Inverness.....	439	25	2550	4263	287	515		800
Duncan.....	374		1801	1707	167	27	1400	
Burt.....	30	154	179	565	5		160	2491
Grant.....	478		1032	5134	520	203	3430	1210
Benton.....		25	1145	1810	82		400	
Beaugrand.....	30		785	1420	168			
Total of the County.....	1351	204	7492	14900	1229	745	5390	4501

TABLE No. 3.

Exhibit of live stock in 1874 of Cheboygan county, by townships, by census of Michigan, page 248.

Townships and County.	Horses 1 year and over	Work oxen.	Milch cows.	Neat cattle 1 year old and over, other than oxen and cows.	Swine over 6 mos. old.	Sheep over 6 mos. old.	Sheep sheared in 1873.
Inverness.....	64	5	73	47		103	103
Duncan.....	25		24	37	5	6	6
Burt.....	13		13	9	18		
Grant.....	51	18	69	65	17	16	48
Benton.....	250	30	20				
Beaugrand.....	36	2	24	34	6		
Total of the county.....	439	55	223	192	46	125	157

IV. FISHERY BUSINESS.

TABLE No. 4.

Exhibit of capital invested in fisheries and the number of barrels of fish caught during the year 1873, as per the last statistics gathered of this branch of business. See census 1874.

Townships and County.	Capital invested	Bbls fish caught.
Benton.....	\$2150	575
Beaugrand.....	3525	705
Total of the county.....	\$5675	1280

An Approximate General Exhibit of the Business Capital of Cheboygan County.

Business.	Capital.	Sales or gross receipts from Jan. 1, '75, to Jan. 1, '76	Remarks,
Barrels.....	\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	
Blacksmith & wagon w'rk	3,700	4,500	
Drugs.....	2,000	2,500	One store not reported.
Flouring mill.....	98,000	20,500	
Foundry.....	10,000	7,000	
Furniture.....	2,500	4,500	
General merchandise....	141,900	250,300	{ Includes dry goods, groceries & provisions.
Hardware.....	20,000	26,000	
Harness.....	1,250	4,400	
Jewelry and watches....	4,500	2,800	
Livery.....	2,000	3,000	
Lumber and other mills...	245,000	225,500	{ Lumber, planing & shingle mills.
Meat market.....	5,000	13,000	
Millinery.....	1,050	2,100	One store not reported.
Newspaper offices.....	3,000	Neither office in business the full year.
Shoemakers.....	1,400	3,600	
Ship carpenters.....	4,500	8,500	
Stationery.....	1,200	1,500	
Slack Water Nav. Co.....	15,000	3,175	
*Unclassified.....	85,000	20,000	
Grand totals.....	\$655,000	\$614,375	

*Miscellaneous minor business pursuits, also some parties being the only ones in the particular business, refusing to give public statements, are added here.

VI. CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

First Organization.

Cheboygan county was organized in the autumn of 1853. The first officers were elected at a special election held May 1st, 1855, for the term of service commencing January 1st, 1855. They consisted of the following named :

COUNTY CLERK—James S. Douglass.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Hiram A. Rood.
JUDGE OF PROBATE—Bela Chapman.
SHERIFF—Medard Metivier.
COUNTY TREASURER—Bela Chapman.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—Samuel H. Price.
CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER—Samuel H. Price.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—Hiram L. Burr.
CORONERS—Richard Knight, Lorin P. Riggs.
FISH INSPECTOR—Daniel L. Strang.

Present Officers.

At the last election for county officers, the following named were elected for the present term :

COUNTY CLERK—Medard Metivier.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Medard Metivier.
JUDGE OF PROBATE—George W. Bell.
SHERIFF—George Paquette.
COUNTY TREASURER—W. H. Maultby.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—Watts S. Humphrey.
CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER—George W. Bell.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—John McDonald.
CORONER—Schuller Farrell.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Inverness.

The township of Cheboygan, then of Mackinaw county, now Inver-

ness, of Cheboygan county, was changed and organized August 31st, 1849. It included at that time the whole of what is now Cheboygan county.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Jacob Sammons.
CLERK—H. N. Pease.
TREASURER—R. McLeod.

PRESENT OFFICERS

SUPERVISOR—W. B. Ellis.
CLERK—W. S. Penman.
TREASURER—W. F. Smith.

Duncan.

The township of Duncan was organized August 23d, 1854.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Jeremiah Woolston.
CLERK—James J. Douglass.
TREASURER—David J. Wilson.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—John Heaphy.
CLERK—Adolphus Paquin, Jr.
TREASURER—Adolphus Paquin, Sr.

Burt.

The township of Burt was organized April 2d, 1860.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Lorin P. Riggs.
CLERK—John Heaphy.
TREASURER—Joseph Ossegor.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Antoine Shenanaquette.
CLERK—Dan. Davenport.
TREASURER—Joseph Nonqueshwa.

Grant.

The township of Grant was organized April 3d, 1871.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—John Wiley.
CLERK—Wm. H. Thomas.
TREASURER—Joseph Derashia.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Wm. Newman.
CLERK—Doris Targift.
TREASURER—Albert Legault.

Benton.

The township of Benton was organized May 2d, 1871.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—F. M. Sammons.
CLERK—Robert Micklejohn.
TREASURER—Andrew Rapin.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—H. H. Kezar.
CLERK—S. Harris Embury.
TREASURER—H. J. A. Todd.

Beaugrand.

The township of Beaugrand was organized April 1st, 1872.

FIRST OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—Oliver Beaugrand.
CLERK—Charles R. Kniffin.
TREASURER—Ronald F. McDonald.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

SUPERVISOR—James Barclay.
CLERK—A. L. Curtis.
TREASURER—Chas. Briselden.

Exhibit of the Population

Of Cheboygan county, by townships, according to the census of Michigan, 1874. page 12.

Townships and county.	Males.	Females	Total.
Inverness	269	253	522
Duncan	84	77	161
Burt	66	60	126
Grant	230	177	407
Benton	857	631	1488
Beaugrand	200	166	366
Total for the county, per census of 1874....	1706	1364	3070
Total for the county, per census of 1864....	255	228	483
Increase in ten years	1451	1136	2587

CHEBOYGAN VILLAGE

Is the county-seat of Cheboygan county. It is situated on the south shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Cheboygan river, and near Duncan bay, which affords a safe harbor for vessels in stormy weather. It is distant from Mackinac Island eighteen miles, and from Detroit three hundred and thirty two miles, and from Chicago three hundred and fifty-eight miles.

This growing "City of the Straits" is built on a plain which has a gradual ascent back from the lake, affording pleasant building sites for a large city.

The streets are well laid out and graded, with extensive sidewalks, and brightly-lighted street lamps are distributed through them.

There are a number of flowing wells, made by boring down from twenty to sixty feet, when an abundance of sparkling cold water gushes up un-failingly. Better water can scarcely be found anywhere than comes from these flowing wells.

There are three churches, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Congregational.

A large Union School House was completed in 1878, wherein a good graded school is taught by an efficient corps of teachers.

The Cheboygan river running through the village, affords navigation for numerous tugs and vessels of light draught into Mullet lake, thence into Burt lake, then into Crooked lake, to within about five miles of Petoskey, the present terminus of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. This river, with the other streams and lakes, affords an abundance of all kinds of fish, both large and palatable. Sail and row boats can be hired at reasonable rates. The communications of the village with other places are at present by line of steamers from Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago and elsewhere, and by stage to Petoskey station on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

There are about fifty mills, foundries, stores, shops and other business establishments, and six hotels.

There are published weekly two live newspapers, one Republican, the other a Democratic journal. Fine job printing can here be done at reasonable prices and with dispatch.

The legal profession is represented by three gentlemen, and the medical profession by the same number.

The Western Union Telegraph maintains a station. There are also two express agencies.

The greatest need of the place is railroad communications. Doubtless the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, running to Gaylord station, about fifty miles south, would have continued the construction of their road to this place had not the general financial panic occurred. It is expected, however, to be secured at no distant day, then the prospects for the rapid growth of the village will be bright.

Its present population is estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons.

The village was organized May 9th, 1871, at which time, in the first charter election there were one hundred and fifteen votes cast, and the following named were elected

The First Officers.

PRESIDENT—W. P. Maiden. M. D.

RECORDER—H. H. Kezar.

TRUSTEES—Ward B. McArthur, David Smith, Paul R. Woodard, James N. Reiley, Chas. Bellant, Eph. Nelson.

TREASURER—Lorenzo Backus.

ASSESSOR—S. Legault.

MARSHAL—Peter Paquin, who served for two months, then resigned, and M. W. Horne was appointed for and served the balance of the term.

Present Officers.

PRESIDENT—A. P. Newton.

RECORDER—H. M. Airth.

TRUSTEES—H. H. Kezar, T. Crumley, J. W. McGinn, Thos. McGuire, C. Stevenson, A. McDonald.

TREASURER—S. Harris Embury.

VILLAGE ATTORNEY—James J. Brown.

ASSESSOR—Archibald Earl.

MARSHAL—M. W. Horne.

VI. EARLY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND VILLAGE.

An Indian Battle

Forms one of the first items of history in connection with the territory now included in Cheboygan county. It occurred about two hundred years ago, near the site of this village at the mouth of the river, between two tribes, one tribe, the Ottawas, living at St. Ignace, the other called the Ausegumugs, living at Pequodenonge or Old Mackinaw, an account of which we find in a copy of the Manitawaba Chronicle, dated March 25th, 1871.

For some actual or fancied injury which the Ausegumugs received at the hands of the Ottawas, the former crossed the straits and while the warriors of the Ottawa tribes were absent, massacred two of their women who were at work in the fields.

Upon returning the Ottawa braves formed a band and determined to cross the straits and avenge the death of these women. The Ausegumugs

had by this time departed upon an expedition against some tribes living farther toward the south, and the Ottawa chieftain disdaining to avenge himself upon helpless women and children, followed their trail as far as the mouth of the Cheboygan river. Here he ordered his men to conceal themselves until their enemies should return. After a few days of weary watching and waiting, the unsuspecting Ausegumugs appeared upon the beach, covered with the dust and dirt of their long and fatiguing journey.

It was a sultry August day. The sun was sinking down in the western horizon. The face of proud Huron, free from frowns, was like glass in bright sunlight; not a zephyr was astir; not a leaf dared to move; no sound broke upon the ear save the noise of the distant waterfall or the occasional chirping of the little bird in the dense forest shade, but a stillness of death reigned over land and sea. With no thought of danger or death, the tired warriors now plunge into the sparkling waters to bathe and refresh themselves previous to pursuing their journey homeward, but while in the midst of this delightful exercise, the shrill war-whoop of the Ottawa braves broke nature's stillness, and told them that death had all the time been lurking in the adjacent thickets. The Ottawas now rushed into the water, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife, terrible in the hands of a savage, were made to do effective work upon the helpless Ausegumugs. Old Huron grew red with anger, but still the work of death went on, until of all that band not a warrior was left to carry the sad news back to Pequodenonge.

This was an event of more than two centuries ago, and is, doubtless, a type of many similar events which transpired in this region while under the sway of the red man.

We find incidental notices of Cheboygan river during the time of the French and English war, and also during the terrible English and French and Indian wars, of which Pontiac was the leader, but nothing of sufficient importance to merit a notice here.

The First Settler in Cheboygan County

Was Jacob Sammons, who left Chicago in the spring of 1844, and came

to Mackinac Island, and stayed there until the autumn of the same year, when he came over to Cheboygan in a sail scow named the "Bunker Hill," Captain Moses Nason, and put up a shanty on Water street, across the road from the lot on which the Marine City House now stands. In the spring of the following year, 1845, he brought over his family and they settled in that house.

Upon the return of the scow to Mackinac for supplies for Mr. Sammons for the winter, it brought over on its return, in a week or two after, Alexander (Sandy) McLeod, who built a log house twelve feet square, covered with hollowed logs, up near where the McArthur, Smith & Co.'s old blacksmith shop now stands. Mr. John Biddle, the present Clerk of Mackinac county, made him a visit there in the winter of 1846. John B. Vincent, Wm. Flynn, George Kitchen, Stephen Winchell, Lorenzo Backus and H. N. Pease, with their families followed soon after, and settled in the county.

In November, 1848, L. P. Riggs settled on the banks of Mullet lake, at what is now known as Dodge's Point. He was the first settler there.

In 1849 Donald McDougal also settled on Mullet lake. In 1850 Moses W. Horne moved here with his family. He was the first person who took out pre-emption papers, in 1849, which were for fifty-four acres, located where he now lives. In 1850 Philip O'Brien and Robert Micklejohn came to Cheboygan. In the spring of 1851 Medard Metivier settled on the east side of Mullet lake. In the fall of 1851 W. H. Maultby located here with his family. About this time Peter McDonald settled where he now resides, Cyril Legault, where Adolphus Paquin now resides, and William Hudson at the mouth of Black river.

From this time forward settlers have been coming in every year.

The First Sailing Vessel

Coming to Cheboygan was the "Bunker Hill," Capt. Moses Nason, owned by Sammons and Belot. It brought Jacob Sammons over from Mackinac Island in the autumn of 1844, and A. McLeod in the spring of 1845.

The First Cooper

Was Jacob Sammons, who established his shop when he first settled here, in 1845, near his house on Water street, near where the Marine City House now stands. Mr. Sammons had employed for him M. W. Horne, Anson Delmadge, James Starkley and others. The first named, Moses W. Horne, made the first fish barrels in the county in 1846. Mr. Horne is the present, as he was the first, efficient Village Marshal. Though he no longer makes barrels, he does a *staving* good business in *coop*-ing up those who get on too high a *horse*, by haying too much to do with the ruinous *contents* of barrels.

The First Death

In the county and village were Emma Jane and Martha, daughters of Jacob and Chloe A. Sammons, the first, Nov. 25th, the last, Dec. 12th, 1846, both by small pox, when quite a number of persons died of the same disease. The above named were buried in the first cemetery in the county, on Water street, back of the house now standing on the south-west corner of Water and Third streets.

A Temporary Bereavement.

*We mourn to-day a loss by the departure of some friends from our homes and the busy scenes around us, who have been taken away from us this calm still morning, to the peaceful shores and resting-place of another land over the sea.

Why could they not have remained with us?

Must we be thus ruthlessly separated by a †Leviathan of the deep. Well, we can only add, in a proper spirit of resignation, "what is our loss is Mackinac Island's gain!" "Peace be to the ashes" of their exploding fire-crackers.

*In reference to an excursion party who went over to Mackinac Island to celebrate the Fourth of July.

†The name of the tug which took the party over.

The First Cemetery

Was located in 1846, on Water street, on lot No. 44 of Jacob Sammons' plat of Cheboygan village, in the rear of the building now standing on the south-west corner of Water and Third streets.

The remains of Jacob Sammons, his two children, Martha and Emma Jane; a wife of Alonzo Cheeseman, and others lie buried there.

The First Water Lumber Mill

In the county was built in the winter of 1845-6, by A. and R. McLeod, some ten rods above the present works of McArthur, Smith & Co. It had two old fashioned upright saws set in frames, and a lath mill attached to it. It cut in its best days from ten to fifteen thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours.

The First Mail Route

In the county was from Saginaw to Sault Ste. Marie, *via* Cheboygan, established in 1846.

It took two weeks to make the trip. Dog trains were used as conveyances.

The First Postoffice

In the county was "Duncan" postoffice, located at Cheboygan, in 1846. R. McLeod was the first postmaster.

The First Ship Carpenter

Was John Vincent, who came here on or about October 20th, 1846. He built the first sailing vessel in Cheboygan, in 1847. He is still in the business here.

The First Child Born

In the county and village was Martha Jane, daughter of Jacob and Chloe Sammons, February 8th, 1847.

The first child born on Mullet Lake was the daughter of Medard and Rosalie Metivier, June 24th, 1852. She is now Mrs. Mathias Kessler.

The First Store

Was built on the site of the present water mill, by McLeod & Smith. in 1847.

The First Vessel Built in Cheboygan.

The first vessel of any kind built here was a sloop-rigged scow, called at that time the "Elizabeth," constructed in 1847, by John Vincent, for Alex. McLeod & Co., for use in constructing the dam up near the water mill, and was afterward purchased by Capt. H. F. Todd, and refitted into a craft to sail on the lakes.

The next was a schooner-built scow, named the "D. R. Holt," length eighty-four feet keel, twenty-two and one-half feet beam, and six feet hold, constructed in 1848, also by John Vincent, for A. R. McLeod & Co. Its first cargo was twenty-eight cords of stone from Cheneaux for Waugo-shance light house.

The First Steam Lumber Mill.

The first lumber mill was a steam saw mill, built in the winter of 1847 and 48, by Jacob Sammons and Peter McKinley, at the mouth of the river, on the west side, below where Humphrey's dock is now situated. It had two upright saws, capable of cutting from eight to twelve thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. It was kept in running order for only a few years and then allowed to go into decay. It is, however, yet standing.

The First Steamer

Touching at Duncan was the "General Scott," in 1847. It brought a yoke of oxen from St. Helena island. They were thrown overboard there and swam ashore.

The First Blacksmith Shop.

There was a blacksmith shop opened in 1845, by two men named Ring and Marble, who remained here but a short time. One of these men, Ring, and perhaps both, were engaged in the nefarious business of manufacturing counterfeit coin, ten and fifty cent pieces. Mr. Medard Metivier saw the apparatus they used when discovered. They did not stay very long, but left for parts unknown.

Peter La Belle was the first blacksmith who worked at this branch of industry in the county, in 1848. His shop was owned by Alexander McLeod, and stood on the west side of Main street below Third street, near the corner. It was afterwards torn down.

The First School House

Was built in 1848, on M. W. Horne's land, on the site where now stands the house on the northeast corner of Main and Pine street.

The first school held there was a pay school which numbered twelve scholars, and was taught by Miss Harriet McLeod.

The Indian Cemetery

At Indian Village is located opposite the Roman Catholic church, in section 29, town 36 north, of range 3 west. It was purchased January 3d, 1849, and deeded to the Governor of the State of Michigan, in trust for the Indians, of whom Kee-shago-way is chief. It includes one hundred and sixty-nine and 60-100 acres.

The Mills at Duncan Bay

Have a varied history, which is substantially as follows: In the year 1849 or 50, J. W. Duncan & Co. purchased a controlling interest in the property, which at that time was only the docks and land, formerly owned by R. McLeod, and in the year 1851 they commenced, and in 1853 completed the large mill as it stood in 1871. In 1854 Mr. Duncan died, leaving his brother as the sole executor of his estate. In 1856 the business of the

company was forcibly suspended by this brother, and during the succeeding nine years the property was idle, but in 1865 J. W. Swan, J. B. McArthur, Lucius Southwick and John F. McDonald bought of Walter Crane, of Detroit, the receiver of the estate of J. W. Duncan the whole property. In 1866 Messrs. Baker, Thompson and Patterson bought of this last mentioned firm the Bay property and this was the origin of the "Bay Company" proper. In March, 1868, Thompson & Patterson sold out their interest to Mears, Bates & Co., of Chicago, who built the little mill, and they to Thompson Smith. In 1871 or '72 Messrs. Baker and Smith divided the property, Mr. Smith retaining the mills and dock property, and Mr. Baker having the lands of the company, on the west part, consisting of Cheboygan village lots.

Thompson Smith has been making additional improvements to the mills and surrounding property. The mills have a capacity of manufacturing twenty millions of feet of lumber annually.

The First Brick Yard

In Cheboygan county was owned and carried on by Joseph Young, in 1849. It was located opposite H. Brannock's house, on the east side of river.

The First Arrest

Was in the winter of 1849. Wm. Buchan was arrested by J. B. Spencer, Sheriff of Mackinac county, for striking Mr. Juckett. He was taken to Mackinac Island, before a Justice of the Peace, and upon giving bonds to keep the peace for one year he was released.

The First Bridge

Across the river was built in 1850, below the dam, by Messrs. Duncan and McLeod.

The First Fire

That occurred in the county was a one and a half story dwelling which

belonged to and was occupied by Cyril and Stanislaus Legault and family, situated on the east side of Cheboygan river, one mile above the site of the present water mill, which was burned down in May, 1850. Loss about \$700, destroying everything.

The First Marriage

In the county and village was Alexander McLeod, Esq., to Miss Catherine Barron, in August, 1850, by Jacob Sammons, Justice of the Peace, in the log house of John Vincent, located then on Main street, nearly opposite where Nelson & Bullen's store now stands.

Doubtless the next marriage that occurred was that of Hiram L. Burr, to Miss Martha Dodge, in the same year or not long after. The "ceremonies" were held in the "Globe" boarding house, conducted by Alex. McLeod, Justice of Peace, who asked the couple "if they wanted to get married real bad?" They replied that they did. "Then," said "His Honor," "I pronounce you man and wife," and that was about all there was of the "ceremony."

The First Village Street

Through the village was Main street, which was laid out in the year 1850. The road prior to this time ran near the river, about where the Benton House, Fountain House, M. W. Horne's residence, and Bullen & Nelson's store now are, and thence to the water mill.

The Docks at Duncan Bay

Were constructed and owned by A. and R. McLeod, in 1850. They are now owned by Thompson Smith.

The First Person Drowned

Was a young man named ——— Garrotha, in 1850. He was in a boat on the upper side of and near the dam, and fearful of the boat going over

the dam he jumped out in the water, and was carried over by the current and drowned.

In the following summer (1851) Donald McDoughal, a highland Scotchman, who lived about two miles above what is now known as Dodge's Point, and had a lumber camp there in the winter of 1850 and 51, where H. N. Ball afterward settled, was drowned. He had gone to the village with a jug for whisky, and it is supposed that he fell out of his boat while returning home, in a state of intoxication.

"How oft we hear of some poor wreck, whose feet
In the fell drunkard's path too oft hath trod,
Who seized by death's unfeeling dart,
Was hurried, drunk, before the throne of God!"

The Removal of the First School House,

Built in the county, was in 1851, to the southwest corner of Main and Division streets. School was held there for some years before its removal elsewhere.

An Additional Proprietor of McLeod's Mill, and Changes Therein.

In 1851 Jeremiah W. Duncan, of Chicago, in company with Alfred and Jeremiah Woolston, and principally on capital furnished by these gentlemen, bought of R. McLeod a controlling interest in his mill property, near the site of the present water mill. He changed the upright saws of the mill into Mulay saws, and added a siding mill to the main building, on the side next the river.

The First Steamboat Touching at Cheboygan

Was the "Stockman," in 1851. About the same time it brought over a pleasure party from Mackinac Island and landed at Duncan.

The First Steamboat

That entered the Cheboygan river was the "Columbia," Capt. Pratt, in 1851. It ran from Sault Ste Marie to Green Bay. It brought three cows, one for M. W. Horne and two for M. Metivier. These were the first cows in the county.

The First Hotel

In Cheboygan was kept by Oliver Paquette, in the year 1851. The building then stood on Main street, just above Ephraim Nelson's store. It now stands opposite the court house, and is occupied by F. M. Sammons.

Some two years or more before this, Messrs. A. and R. McLeod put up a boarding house for the hands working in their saw mill, and as travelers also stopped there it was given the name of the "Globe House," by which name it was generally known. It is still used as a boarding house for the hands working for the water mill company.

The First Light House

Was the Cheboygan Light, located on the mainland, in the township of Duncan, about one and a half miles from Duncan City, and opposite to the south point of Bois Blanc island, and from Old Fort Mackinac on the mainland northwest by west $\frac{1}{4}$ west sixteen and three-quarters miles. Latitude north 45 deg., 40 min., 09 sec., longitude west 84 deg., 24 min., 36 sec., and marks the east entrance into the south channel of the straits of Mackinac, which at this point is three miles wide. It was constructed in 1851, by Messrs. Rhodes and Warner, of Ohio, under the superintendence of Capt. Shook, of the U. S. engineers.

It was a brick, round tower, with spiral stairs, resting on stone foundation, separate from the dwelling. Height about forty feet from the foundation. Wm. Drew was the first keeper.

On account of water washing away the foundation and rendering the house unsafe, it was taken down and the present one was constructed.

The First Wheat

Sown in the county was Nov. 2d, 1851. Horatio Nelson Ball sowed wheat sent by J. W. Duncan, of Chicago, on one and a quarter acres of land, about twelve miles from Cheboygan. The stumps were on the land, and a previous potato crop had been taken off it. The grain was reaped in the following season, and measured fifty one bushels and one peck, and was sold to J. W. Duncan.

Mrs. Ball made the first cheese, in 1849 or 50.

The Tramway to Duncan Bay.

In 1852 there was a road cut for a tramway in a direct line from the water mill, near the dam, to Duncan bay. J. W. Durcan sent a number of Swedes from Chicago to work on the road. They brought the ship fever with them, and quite a number of them died.

The Old Lumber Road

Was the origin in 1852 of the Upper Black river road, which runs westward in front of the court house and jail.

The road to Duncan bay from the village was opened and used in 1852.

The First Roman Catholic Services

Were held in 1852, by Rev. A. D. J. Piret, who said mass in the house owned by Chas. Bellant, which stood then where it does now, on the southwest corner of Third and Water streets, directly opposite the Benton House.

After this time Rev. Angelles Van Pamel, an Indian missionary, came over regularly from Little Traverse village. Once he was accompanied by Rev. Bishop Le Fevre, of Detroit, and an Indian chief and twenty other Indians from Little Traverse, at which time he said mass and baptized several children in the house of Philip O'Brien, on the farm owned then and now by Peter McDonald.

The First Shoemaker

Was James Triggs, in 1852. His shop was on the river shore, nearly opposite where Mr. Horne's house now stands.

The First Sermon

Ever delivered in this county was in the year 1853, by J. L. Strang, alias "King Strang," a Mormon preacher, living at Beaver island, over in the straits. He held his so-called religious services in the only school house then in the county. This Strang was fatally wounded some time after by pistol or gun shots fired by a couple of his former adherents. He was taken to Wisconsin, and shortly after died.

The First Wharf Constructed

Was built in 1855, by Jacob Sammons and Lorenzo Wheelock, for Medard Metivier. It is situated on the river above First street. It has been repaired since its construction, and is now owned by A. P. Newton.

The First United States Land Office

For this region prior to the organization of this county was the Genesee District Land Office, and was located at Flint, Mich. In 1855 it was transferred to Duncan. In the winter of 1857 and 58 the office, comprising the books, papers and fire-proof safe were conveyed on a sleigh to Mackinac island by Medard Metivier. From thence the office was some time after removed to Traverse City, where it is now located, and has the name of the "Grand Traverse District Land Office." Seth C. Moffat, Register, and Perry Hannah, Receiver.

Chas. Bellant's Residence,

On the Mackinac City road, one mile and a half west of the village, is a frame building, erected in 1856, dimensions as follows: The main part is 24x38 feet, with a basement and two stories above, an L, 18x22, with a

basement and two stories above, and an L, 14x18, one story. It cost \$4,500. It is a superior residence.

An Incident of Early Legal Qualifications.

James S. Douglass, the first Circuit Court Commissioner, was admitted to the bar in a somewhat different manner in those early days from the course now taken. It was necessary in order to carry on the business of the Circuit Court in 1857 that a Commissioner be appointed. So Judge B. F. H. Witherill asked Mr. Douglass, the man regarded as being the most eligible, whether he had studied law, had read Blackstone or Kent? He replied, "No." The Judge handed him a copy of Blackstone and a pair of green spectacles, and told him to read it at once. After perusing its pages a few minutes to become posted as best he could upon the points of the law of which it was necessary he should be informed, the Judge asked him a few questions, and he was admitted to the bar and appointed to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner.

The First Court Session

Was held in the United States Land Office in Duncan, July 22d, 1856, presided over by Judge Samuel F. Douglass, of the Circuit Court.

The First Roman Catholic Church

Was a chapel erected in 1856, near Peter McDonald's, by Rev. Patrick Murray, resident priest at Mackinac island, who occasionally officiated here, and was conveyed to and fro by Medard Metivier. The chapel is yet standing, but not in use.

The First Roman Catholic Cemetery

Was laid out in 1856, adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel, near Peter McDonald's farm.

The First Jail

In a jail for Cheboygan county was in the second story of Bela Chap-

man's house, where also court was held after its removal from Duncan, in 1856. The house is the present residence of Charles Brannock, near the corner of Main street and Black river road.

The Present County Jail

Was built in 1858, by H. N. Stevenson. It is constructed of solid timber twelve inches square. Its dimensions are 20x24 feet, one story high. It is located in the Court House yard, on the old Black river road.

The Present Light House.

Cheboygan Light, No. 592, of the list of United States Lights for 1876, was built in 1859, on the site of the former one, which was taken down being considered unsafe. It is a fixed white light of the fifth order of lens, varied by white flashes, one minute and a half between them. It is visible twelve statute miles distant. The tower is on the keeper's dwelling, which rests on a stone foundation. The tower is thirty-three feet high from the base to the focal plane. The light itself is thirty-seven feet above the level of the lake. The arc illuminated is s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ w. b. n'd to e. $\frac{3}{4}$ s. The first keeper of this house was George Lavine. The present one is J. S. Riggs. This is the only one in the county.

The First Church Bell

Hung and used in the county was brought here by Rev. Patrick Murray, in 1859, and put up on posts in front of the Roman Catholic chapel, near Peter McDonald's place. It is now used at St. Mary's church in Cheboygan.

The First Grist Mill

In the county was built by ——— Campbell, who came here at an early day, and was in the employ of the American Fur company. It afterwards fell into the hands of Michael Douseman, who resided at the time on Mackinac island. The mill was located on the south shore, east

from old Mackinaw, on Douseman's creek. It ceased running in 1839. The ruins yet remain.

The next mill, and the first after settlement in the county began, was one erected by Wm. Myers, near the water mill, in 1860. He obtained the stones, which were French burr, from Douseman's creek, where they had lain some time after Douseman's mill had gone into ruin, and placed them in this mill, and used them there about five years, when he took them to his present mill in the township of Grant, where they are still running.

The First Sabbath School

Was organized in 1860, in the first school house in the county, (the present kitchen of the Hetherington House) under the superintendence of Mrs. A. D. Farmer.

The First Protestant Services

Were held in 1860, in the first school house built in the county, conducted by Rev. Albion Morton, a Methodist Episcopal minister from Wisconsin.

The Old Wharf out in the Lake,

At the mouth of the river, was constructed in 1861, by F. M. Sammons, H. F. Todd and Geo. Stevenson, contractors, for Harrison Averill. Some time after, one midnight, a part of it floated off while full of wood, with Mr. Stevenson on it, and thus he became captain by the necessities of the case, though doubtless he had no certificate as such. He soon discovered a boat attached to his "ark," so he took it and made for the shore, and waked up the people who went out and saved most of the wood. The remains landed at Duncan. The dock was rebuilt in 1863, by F. M. Sammons, and made somewhat larger. In the spring of 1876 it followed the example of its predecessor, floated off and went ashore at

Duncan. It afterwards went to pieces. A part of the roof is used as a roof for a small dwelling house near the river.

The Present Draw Bridge

On Third street was built in 1862, by J. F. Watson and F. M. Sammons. It is now in charge of Peter Bellant.

The Removal of the First School House.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was moved in 1865 from its former place to its present location, at the rear and forming the kitchen part, adjoining the Hetherington House, corner of Main and Pine streets.

The First Shingle Mill

In the county was built by McArthur, Smith & Co., in 1866. It was afterwards transformed into a flouring mill, and is now running as such.

The United States Revenue Service.

Port of entry was established at Duncan in 1866, by act of Congress passed June 20th, 1866, with Levi Chapman as Deputy Collector.

The First Millinery Store

Was opened by Mrs. A. J. Rogers, in May, 1867, on Main street, below Second.

The First Tug to Enter Cheboygan River

Was the Frank C. Ferro, owned by Charles Bellant, Captain Clark, Zachariah Lawrence, engineer, in the year 1867. It carried passengers as well as towed vessels. It was the first boat to go above the locks, to Vorce & Barker's mill, in 1870, and then returned. It was the first tug belonging to a resident of this county.

The First Physician

Was Dr. Arthur M. Gerow, a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, New York, who came here February 26th, 1868, and opened an office in the old Sammons block, corner of Main and Third streets.

The First Jewelry Store

Was opened by A. Fexer, in May, 1868, at his present place of business, on Main street.

The First Harness Shop

Was opened by H. Tuttle, in 1871, on Third street.

The First Tailor

Who commenced business here was August Rosenblad, in 1868, on Main street.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church

Was organized in 1868, with seventeen members, Rev. W. Riley, pastor, in which year the church edifice was commenced. In September, 1872, it was completed and dedicated, under the pastorate of Rev. A. J. Wheeler. It is a frame structure, cost \$4,300, 45x60 feet, seating capacity about 300, location southwest corner of Huron and Pine streets.

Present pastor, Rev. W. H. Ware; present membership, twenty-seven.

The First Meat Market

Was opened in 1868, by Peter Spooner, on Main street.

The Present Large Water Lumber Mill

Of Messrs. McArthur, Smith & Co. was built in 1868. It has a capacity of about 75,000 feet per day.

The First Steamboat Connection.

The first steamboat connection made regularly with Cheboygan was the side-wheel steamer *Marine City*, in 1869; John Robinson, Captain; James Reed, engineer; C. A. Chamberlin, clerk, and Alf Welfane, steward. It sailed then as at present between Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinac island, touching here each way. It still continues its trips with the following officers: Angus Keith, captain; Robert McClure, engineer; John Porteous, clerk; John McKinlock, steward.

The First Attorneys at Law,

Who commenced to practice in this county were Daniel R. Joslin, Esq., who came here in April, George W. Bell, Esq., on May 1st, and Watts S. Humphrey, Esq., on May 7th, 1869. D. R. Joslin, Esq., had his office in the second story of C. Stevenson's house, on Main street. Messrs. Bell and Humphrey had their first offices in Sammons' block, corner Main and Third streets.

The First Stationery Store

Was opened by C. A. Brace, in May, 1869, on Main street.

The First Painter

To open a shop and follow the business was Charles F. Southom, in June, 1869, on Main street.

The First Barber Shop

Was opened in the spring of 1869, by M. J. Kessler, on the second floor of Sammons' block, Main street.

The First Drug and Medicine Store

Was opened by Messrs. F. M. Sammons and A. M. Gerow, M. D., in July, 1869, in Sammons' block.

The First Sidewalk and Board Fence

Was constructed in the summer of 1869, by W. W. Strohn, in front of his house, on the northwest corner of Main and Division streets, being a strip along Main street of eighty-eight feet in length.

The First Photographic Artists

Who opened rooms in the village of Cheboygan were Messrs. Davis & Farmer, in 1869, on Main street.

The "Cheboygan Slack Water Navigation Company"

Was organized by virtue of an act of Legislature, passed March 25th, 1867. They began the construction of their works in 1868, and completed them in 1869. They consist of a canal eighteen feet wide and eighty feet long, with a lift of nine feet. The tolls of the first year of its operation were \$1,500. Last year's tolls were \$3,500. This is a valuable improvement to the county.

McArthur, Smith & Co.'s Grist Mill.

In 1869 the water mill company altered their former shingle mill into the present grist mill. It has a capacity of grinding two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, and six hundred bushels of coarse feed per day.

The First Court House

Is the present one, located on the old Black river road, west of Main street. It was built in 1869, by J. F. Watson. Its size is 28x55 feet, frame, two stories, with offices below and court room above.

The First Fruit and Confectionery Store

Was opened in May, 1870, by H. J. A. Todd, on Main street.

The Road to Duncan Straightened.

In 1870 the road from Cheboygan to Duncan bay, first cut through and used in 1858, was straightened.

The First Tug to Enter Mullet Lake

Was the Hittie D. Hoyt, in 1870.

The First Tug to Enter Burt Lake

Was the Bismarck, Capt. H. F. Todd, in November, 1870.

The Name of Duncan Postoffice

Was changed in 1870 to Cheboygan. C. A. Brace was then and is now the postmaster.

The Harbor Improvements,

To enable steamers and vessels navigating the lakes, to approach the village through Cheboygan river, were began in 1870, in accordance with acts of Congress and appropriations made for the same. In June, 1870, the survey was made by General Cram, and the dredging was commenced under the superintendence of Roys J. Cram.

The present inspector is Col. R. C. Duryea, U. S. engineer corps ; Gen. Weitzel, U. S. A., in charge of harbor improvements in the department of the northwest.

There is at present a depth of thirteen feet of water in the channel, and a width of one hundred and thirty-five feet ; proposed width 200 feet.

The First Newspaper

Published in the county was the Manitawaba Chronicle, published weekly, in Cheboygan, in 1871, by Dr. W. P. Maiden. Mr. Thos. Bentley, now of the Free Press, was the printer. It was a sheet 12x18 inches. There were issued only twelve numbers, when it ceased. Mr. Bentley has a complete file of the paper. The press upon which it was printed is now in possession of C. A. Brace, postmaster.

The First Planing Mill

Was built in 1871, by Messrs. Kemp & Long. It was located on Main,

near Pine street. It was burned down May 23d, 1876, and was then owned by Mr. Kemp.

The Cheboygan Lodge No. 283, F. & A. Masons

Was organized in 1871, with thirteen charter members, viz: Wm. H. Bunker, Wm. H. Flannigan, John McKay, Ward B. McArthur, James N. Riley, Wm. Downing, E. G. Sovereign, Jasper J. Barker, Wm. Devine, Smith Bockus, George W. Bell, Henry A. Blake, Richard Downs.

The hall was consecrated and the officers duly installed February 22d, 1871, by Past Master Paul R. Woodard.

The first officers were as follows:

W. M.—Wm. H. Bunker.	S. W.—W. H. Flannigan.
J. W.—W. S. Humphrey.	Secretary—G. W. Bell.
Treasurer—W. B. McArthur.	S. D.—E. Nelson.
J. D.—W. Devine.	Tyler—C. F. Southom.
Stewards—S. Bockus, Jas. N. Riley.	Chaplain—A. M. Gerow.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

W. M.—George W. Bell.	S. W.—Luke Ruddock.
J. W.—Geo. P. Humphrey.	Secretary—Joshua P. Sutton.
Treasurer—W. B. McArthur.	S. D.—Luke Cross.
J. D.—Chas. F. Southom.	Tyler—Schuyler Farrell.
Stewards—Jas. Leavitt, W. W. Strohm.	Chaplain—Vacancy.

The Village Sidewalks

Were directed to be laid by village ordinance passed June 17th, 1871.

A. P. Newton's Residence,

Situated on Dresser street, below Division street, was built in 1871, of one hundred thousand brick; dimensions, 38x63; two stories high; cost \$8,500. It is a handsome residence, and an ornament to the village.

Ward B. McArthur's Residence,

On Main street, in the upper part of the village, is a frame building, which was erected in 1871; dimensions, 38x42; cost \$5,500. While there is nothing specially attractive, architecturally considered, in its exterior

appearance, yet it is finely finished in its interior appointments, indicating a fine taste for the neat and beautiful.

The Mackinaw City Postoffice

Was located at Old Mackinaw, in July, 1871. Lewis J. Willets was the first postmaster. The present postmaster is L. J. Willets.

The Mullet Lake Postoffice.

Was located at Dodge's Point, on Mullet lake, in July 1871. Edwin A. Dodge was the first postmaster. The present postmaster is Alvin R. Dodge.

The First Dentist

Was A. L. Curtis, who came here and practiced dentistry in 1871.

The First Hardware Store

Was opened by J. F. Hall, in May, 1872, at his present place of business, Legault's block, Third street.

The Congregational Church,

Of Cheboygan, was organized July 28th 1872, with twenty members. Rev. J. L. Maile, pastor.

On November 8th, 1874, the church edifice was completed. It is a frame structure, 36x60, having a seating capacity of 350, valued at \$4,500. Location, corner of Huron and Nelson streets. Present pastor, Rev. R. M. Thompson; present membership about forty persons.

The First Telegram

Sent from the office of the Western Union company at this place was transmitted August 17th, 1872, to Troy, New York. It was as follows:

CHEB., Mich, Aug. 17th, 1872.

"To W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.:

"Please send at once one best Minor's compass, dipping needle (per express, C. O. D.)

(Signed)

"ROYS J. CRAM."

Paid, \$2 40.

The above named party said he "wanted to send the first message." C. W. Farr was then and is now the operator.

Rev. Chas. L. DeCeuninck's Residence,

On Third street, east side of the river, was built in 1872. It is a two-story frame structure, 40x40; back building 20x30, one story. It has a very tasty appearance, being built with verandas on the south, east and west sides to both the first and second stories. It cost \$8,000. The grounds adjoining are neatly laid out, occupying one block, and adorned with a great variety of fruit trees, some five hundred in number; also hundreds of evergreen trees and beautiful flowers.

The Stage Mail Route to Gaylord.

During the winter months, only, of 1872 and 73, a mail route was established from Cheboygan to Gaylord, making trips twice a week. It was owned by Messrs. Abbott and Littlefield.

The First Foundry.

Operations were commenced in Cheboygan, in 1873, by Messrs. Perry & Watson, at their present place of business, on Main street, above Pine street. The first article produced was a forty-horse power engine.

The First Furniture Store

Was opened by Curtis Abel, in 1873, on Main street.

Thos. A. Perrin, M. D.,

Graduate of the State University, Ann Arbor, Mich., though residing here previously, commenced the practice of medicine here in the spring of 1873.

McLeod's Lumber Mill.

In 1873 the lumber mill built by A. & R. McLeod, but then owned by McArthur, Smith & Co., was burned down.

The First Livery Stable

Was opened in 1873, and kept by Messrs. Palmer & Kephart.

The First Flour and Feed Store

Was opened by George P. Langdon, in June, 1873, at his present place of business, on Main street.

The Present Union School House.

The present union school house was built in 1873, by J. B. Conchois. It is constructed of brick; dimensions, 48x66; cost, \$10,000; location, Pine street, west of Huron street. The first corps of teachers therein were as follows: Principal—Prof. O. B. Weed; Intermediate Department—Miss M. Morey; Primary Department—Mrs. Borredell Buck.

The first School Board were Messrs. J. P. Sutton, J. Long, A. M. Gerow, J. W. Linderman, H. A. Blake and F. M. Sammons.

The first session held there was in August, 1873.

The present corps of teachers are as follows: Principal—O. B. Weed; Intermediate Department—B. J. Vanderbilt; Primary Department—Mrs. Borredell Buck.

The present School Board are, M. W. Horne—Moderator; A. P. Newton—Assessor; Thomas A. Perrin—Director; H. H. Kezar, Jacob Post, A. M. Gerow.

Abstract from the Statistical Report

Of A. M. Gerow, Cheboygan County School Superintendent, for the school year ending September 7th, 1874. See report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mich., pages 75 and 76.

No. of townships in the county 6

No. of organized school districts.....	15
No. of inhabitants by the census of 1874.....	3,174
No. of children between 5 and 20 years, by school census of 1874..	916
Whole No. of children that attended school during the year.	
per abstract of School inspector's report for 1874.....	652
Assessed valuation of real and personal estate for 1873.....	\$450,000
Estimated value of school property for 1874, buildings and	
ground.....	\$18,830
No. of public school buildings in the county.....	13

Cheboygan and Emmet County Inland Lake and River Navigation Improvement.

The importance of opening navigation into Burt lake has been felt for years.

In April, 1874, Mr. Frank M. Sammons conceived the idea of carrying the mail through Cheboygan river, Indian river and Burt lake, to a point in Crooked river, near the state road. In September of that year he went up to the mouth of Indian river, with a span of horses and four men, (two whites and two Indians) and ploughed and scraped the bar going into Burt lake, working in water at places from sixteen inches to three feet deep, and made a channel through which the tug Maud Sammons passed into Burt lake, carrying supplies for lumber camps. Finding the enterprise of conveying the mail through this route too much to accomplish single-handed, he suggested to Wm. McArthur the advisability of attempting inland navigation on a broader scale. As a result of this suggestion, Messrs. McArthur, Smith & Co. and Thompson Smith decided in 1874 to make an attempt to secure it. They expended labor at the entrance of Burt lake in forming the piers to the amount of about \$3,500. The undertaking being found rather too large for private means, no work was done in 1875. This project culminated finally in August, 1875, in the idea of securing the aid of the state, by means of appropriation of swamp lands. Through the persistent energy of the Northern Tribune several public meetings of the citizens were held, at which measures were adopted resulting in a preliminary survey being made and a delegation going to Lansing, who laid the mat-

ter before the Board of Control of state swamp lands. A survey was ordered by the State Board in October, 1875. In December the Board made an appropriation of \$20,000 in swamp lands to do the work. Contracts for doing the work were let in February, 1876, to F. M. Sammons, David Smith and O. B. Green. The route opened for navigation is between Lake Huron, at Cheboygan, through Cheboygan river, Mullet lake, Indian river, Burt lake, Crooked river and Crooked lake, making a distance of about forty-five miles. The depth of water to be obtained is five and a half feet into Burt lake and five feet into Crooked lake. Active operations were commenced on the work June 25th, 1876. Wm. Chandler, Esq., was appointed Local Commissioner, and the work is rapidly progressing toward completion under his supervision.

Watts S. Humphrey, Esq., recently there practicing as a disciple of Ike Walton, has kindly furnished the following information as to the progress of the work up to date of September 6th, 1876: "The dredging at the head of Indian river was completed on Tuesday last, Sept. 6th. The pile driver, with a raft in tow loaded with about 27,000 feet of lumber and timber, besides a quantity of nails, iron, &c., for constructing the piers, reached Crooked lake on Saturday night, and the first pile was driven on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. The piles go through about eight feet of marl and then strike into good hard bottom, making a splendid foundation.

"The little tug run by Capt. Andrews, and formerly belonging to Petoskey, made her first through trip from the head of Crooked lake to Cheboygan, starting from the head of Crooked lake at nine o'clock in the morning, and making several stops on the way, she arrived at John F. McDonald's at half-past seven in the evening. She brought with her quite a number of passengers from Petoskey, among whom were three gentlemen from Milwaukee, prospecting and looking over the country with a view to locate somewhere in the vicinity. A photographer was also among the passengers, sent up in the interests of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, to take views of the lakes and rivers through which the route passes. This tug can make the trip from the head of Crooked lake to Indian river in three hours. The Minnie Sutton has run from

the latter named place to Cheboygan in the night in two hours and twelve minutes. When the route is completed the Minnie Sutton can make the round trip in eleven hours."

It is expected that the improvement will be completed sometime this season.

To Mr. Chandler great credit is due for pushing this important matter to such a successful issue.

The parties concerned in the operations are as follows: W. Chandler, the Local Commissioner in charge of the works; O. B. Green, of Chicago, contractor for dredging throughout; George J. Dorr, his agent, superintending it, and doing the work liberally, exceeding the depth the contract calls for; F. M. Sammons has the contract for the piling and gravel work. He has the contract also for removing the obstructions in the rivers on the route. David Smith has the contract for the timber or carpenter work; Col. R. C. Duryea is the engineer in charge.

The First Brick Store

Is owned by Porter M. Lathrop. It is situated on Main street. It was completed in 1874, at a cost of \$8,000; size, 20x90; built of 128,000 brick. It is a valuable feature of Main street.

The Change of the Mail Route

From Gaylord to Petoskey was made in 1874. There are now three trips each way a week. David Smith is the proprietor.

The Riggsville Methodist Episcopal Church,

Situated in what is known as the Riggs settlement, eight miles from Cheboygan, on the state road, in the town of Inverness, sec. 19, t. 37 n., range 2 west, was began in 1873, and finished in 1874. It is a frame building, 20x30 feet, seating capacity one hundred. Valued at \$500. The first pastor was Rev. James Durham. In 1875 it was temporarily attached to the Cheboygan Methodist Episcopal charge. Present membership twelve.

The Cheboygan and Little Traverse Bay State Road

Was authorized by act of Legislature in 1871. This road runs from Cheboygan village to Little Traverse village. It was begun in the autumn of 1872, and was completed in the autumn of 1874. Its construction was under the direction of John McKay, Local Commissioner. Cost, \$26,600.

The Pine Hill Cemetery,

For the town of Benton, was established by resolution of the Board of Health, passed April 28th, 1874. It includes seven acres, and is located on the south side of the Upper Black river road, in the town of Beau-grand, sec. 36, town 38 north, range 2 west. It was surveyed by J. McDonald, County Surveyor. It is graded, fenced, and in a fair condition of improvement.

The Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery

Is situated in the town of Duncan, on the Alpena state road, one and a half miles from the village. It was laid out and opened in 1874, when those formerly interred in the cemetery adjoining Peter McDonald's farm were removed to this one.

The Northern Tribune

Commenced its publication by the issue of the first number July 17th, 1875. Wm. Chandler is the editor and proprietor. In politics it is Republican. The office is on the corner of Main and Division street.

The Hemlock Extract Factory

Is situated on Mullet lake, about seven miles from Cheboygan. It was formerly owned by Newton, Ellis & Buckingham. It was built in 1873, burned down in July, 1875, and rebuilt in May, 1876. It is now owned

by Messrs. Newton, Ellis & Co. Capital invested. \$40,000; capacity, nine hundred tons of extract per annum.

The Present Photograph Gallery

Was open in the summer of 1875, by Mr. C. A. Watson, on Main street, near Division street.

Among the amusing incidents which occur in photographic galleries are the following: A young man came into the rooms of Mr. Watson to have "his picture taken." While the artist was in the dark closet preparing the plate the young gent thought he would dress his hair with some fluid in a bottle, which he supposed was hair oil, which he did, and then sat down for his likeness. The artist noticed the glistening appearance of the young man's head, and asked him "what he had on his hair?" He replied, "Hair oil out of that bottle." The artist told him that he was very sorry to inform him that it was varnish. The young man wanted to know what he should do to get it off. He replied, "You will have to let it wear off." The young man went away with a "bright" idea in his brain, which remained for some time after.

Another incident—A fond mother brought her child to have its portrait taken by Mr. Watson. While the artist's attention was otherwise occupied, the mother observed that the child's face was soiled, so she attempted to wash it by taking her handkerchief and dipping it in a basin of what she supposed was warm water setting on the stove, and rubbed the child's face with it. The artist on arranging the child in the light, observed that its face was getting black, and asked the mother what was the matter with the child. In some alarm she replied that she did not know, but afterwards stated what she had done, upon which the artist informed her that the liquid in that pan was a solution of nitrate of silver, and that he knew of no safe way to remove it. The mother went away deeply mortified at the altered complexion of the little one.

Mr. Watson is the only photographer in the county.

The Present Roman Catholic Church

Of St. Mary, of Cheboygan, located on the corner of D and Fifth streets,

on the east side of the river, was completed in 1875. It is a frame structure, 50x130 feet, seating capacity, 800; valued at \$16,000. The present pastor is Rev. C. L. DeCeuninck. The present membership is estimated at about 1,500.

The Wrecking Tug Leviathan,

Capt. Charles E. Kirtland; Frank Keating, engineer, made Cheboygan its station Sept. 1st, 1875.

F. J. Pommier, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Montpellier, Toulouse, France, October 6th, 1856. Came here and began the practice of medicine in the autumn of 1875.

Shipwrecks and Rescues.

Among the number of severe storms which have visited our lakes in the vicinity and history of this county, was the fearful one of Sabbath night, November 28th, 1875. The storm with the terrible force of a hurricane struck the vessels of the lakes near our straits about nine o'clock in the evening. Along with the wind was a rapid descent of the thermometer to several degrees below zero, forming ice very rapidly as the waves and spray dashed over vessels exposed to it. On the following morning it was found that two vessels had run aground, one a mile from the shore near the channel of our harbor, the other near Lighthouse point, the latter suffering with heavy accumulations of ice. With a high sea running it seemed impossible for the crew to get off or for them to long survive on board.

Upon the arrival of a messenger from the lighthouse, describing their condition, the tug Eliza Williams, Capt. Geo. D. Greenfield, went at great risk to their relief. The vessel was the Mary E. Peru, loaded with coal. The crew, consisting of nine men, were found to be nearly frozen to

death. They were soon taken to the warmer quarters of the tug, and brought to Cheboygan.

Capt. Greenfield then directed his tug to the other vessel, named the Sweetheart, with a cargo of iron on board. Having grounded on a mud bank, she was not in a suffering condition.

Upon observing signals of distress from a small boat out in the lake, the captain again went out and found a yawl containing six men from the schooner Francis E. Palms, which went ashore several miles distant. They were also taken care of by their noble rescuers. In the afternoon word came that a distress signal was seen displayed by a vessel lying below the point, so again the Eliza Williams went out, like an angel of mercy, to the relief of the schooner Grenada, having six men on board. They had been compelled to abandon the cabin by the entrance of water, and stay upon the icy decks, and up in the rigging. Their situation was even worse than those rescued in the morning from the Mary E. Peru, as they had been exposed so much longer.

Thus by the unselfish and noble-hearted heroism of Capt. George D. Greenfield and his assistants twenty-one persons were delivered from suffering and impending death.

Monuments are often reared to perpetuate the memory of some whose lives were one continual career of cruel destruction, but how neglectful we sometimes are to cherish in our hearts grateful remembrances of those whose lives are so marked by repeated instances of self-sacrificing risk to save fellow beings from the open jaws of death.

Captain Greenfield and his men deserve the most grateful commendation for their generous deeds.

The Cheboygan Improvement Association

Was organized December 7th, 1875. The object of this association is to advance the interests of Cheboygan county by disseminating information regarding the soil, climate and general advantages of the county as a farming region, and the village as a manufacturing and commercial center.

OFFICERS FOR 1876.

Wm. McArthur—President.

H. H. Kezar—Vice President.

W. Chandler—Secretary.

W. F. DePuy—Treasurer.

Board of Directors—R. Patterson, W. S. Humphrey, S. Legault, E. Nelson, A. M. Gerow.

The Cheboygan Free Press

Issued its first number January 6th, 1876. In politics it is Democratic. Messrs. Bentley & Brown are the publishers. James J. Brown, Esq., is the editor. The office is on Main street, near Division.

The Wrecking Tug Crusader,

Capt. C. H. Sinclair; Thos. Kelley, engineer, made Cheboygan its station May 8th, 1876.

The Village Street Lamps

Were established and lighted May 10th, 1876. There are fifteen in number. Wm. Crane was the first and is still the lamp-lighter.

The Largest and Most Recent Fire

Occurred on Tuesday night, May 23d, 1876, destroying a blacksmith and wagon shop owned by Oliver S. Clark, a foundry owned by H. A. Blake, a planing mill owned by W. F. Kemp, a cooper shop owned by E. Nelson, some machinery in one of the buildings owned by J. W. Linderman, also damage to J. M. Zorn's store, opposite.

The estimated loss is as follows: Clark's blacksmith and wagon shop, \$1,600; Blake's foundry, \$5,000; Kemp's planing mill, \$6,000; Nelson's cooper shop, \$1,000; Linderman's machinery, \$500; Zorn's store, damaged, \$500. Total, \$14,600. On the whole amount there was no insurance.

That loss very seriously affects the business interests of the village just at this time, as well as falling heavily upon the parties immediately concerned.

The Most Recent and Saddest case of Drowning

Occurred about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, July 20th, 1876, by which three persons lost their lives at one terrible stroke, viz.: Mr. Wm. H. Flannigan, Miss Kizzie Flannigan, his daughter, and Miss Sarah Geneva Forrester.

Only a few hours before they started in a small sail boat to go up Indian river after huckleberries. When near Messrs. Vorce & Barker's mill, they attempted to take a boat in tow containing a woman and a little boy, and while doing so, a sudden gust of wind struck the boat and upset it, and before help could reach them they were drowned.

The bodies of Mr. Flannigan and Miss Forrester were found by Messrs. John McKay, Wm. Devine, Ken. McCoy, Wm. Wharton and Philip De Gray. The body of Miss Flannigan was found by Messrs. George Ramsay, James Kitchen and Lewis Pennman, all in about an hour after search for them had commenced.

Mr. Flannigan was a man of social nature, good hearted, a kind husband and father.

Miss Kizzie Flannigan, his daughter, was a lively, agreeable young lady, well spoken of by her friends.

Miss Sarah Forrester was loved by those who know her. She was the only daughter of a mother who lost her husband about a year ago.

The funeral exercises, under the care of the Masonic order, of which Mr. Flannigan had been a member, and also Mr. Forrester, the late father of the deceased Miss Forrester, were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. They were conducted by Rev. W. H. Ware, pastor of the church, Rev. R. M. Thompson, of the Congregational church, leading in the introductory services. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Upon the conclusion of the sermon and the viewing of the bodies, the remains were conveyed to the cemetery, and interred with the burial rituals of the church and of the Masonic order.

The United States Revenue Service.

Changed its office in 1876 from Duncan to Cheboygan. C. S. Ramsay is the present Deputy Collector. The number of vessels which entered the port last year were 332; amount of revenue, \$1,525.

W. W. Strohn's Residence,

On Huron street, near the Congregational church, is a frame building in composite French style, with Mansard imitation slate roof, three stories high, upright. Dimensions 24x32, with north and south wings, 16x20, two stories each, with cellar full size of the building. It was completed in the fall of 1876, at a cost of \$7,600. It is an attractive building, elaborate and substantial.

The Sidewalk to Duncan,

On the lower side of the road, was laid in August, 1876, to the eastern limits of the corporation, thus making about seven and one-half miles of sidewalk in the village. This for a population of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants is worthy of note, and perhaps is not equalled by a village of its size in the state.

The Maple Grove Cemetery,

Town of Inverness, is located on the north side of the road running west from Mullet lake, in section 24, town 37 north, range 2 west. containing four acres, now in process of stumping. It is to be completed by the first of November, 1876. It was surveyed and platted by Mr. Geo. Sinclair.

The Village Lock-Up.

The village lock-up, located on Huron above Third street, was built by Messrs. Widrig & Buckley, under the superintendence of Messrs. Kezar and Stevenson, a committee of the village council. It was completed in September, 1876. It is a building 20x22 feet, resting on a stone

foundation. The walls are one foot thick, constructed of two-inch plank, laid in courses alternate ways with the grain of the wood, and, firmly spiked together at very short distances apart, in order to prevent boring or cutting through them by any prisoners who might desire "the largest liberty."

References to National Progress, &c.

[*A part the Fourth of July Celebration Address.*]

Having given you a running history of Cheboygan county and village let me make some references to the progress made in our country at large within the last century. It is but proper that we should do so upon this anniversary year of our national independence.

A hundred years ago, what is now the most flourishing part of the United States was as little known as the heart of Africa itself. It was not till 1776 that Daniel Boone, that professor of long rifle range, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle there till twenty years after, (and the pioneers of Cheboygan region some time later).

A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and Washington was a modest Virginia colonel, and the United States was a loyal part of the British empire. Scarcely a speck on the political horizon indicated the struggle that in a few years was to lay the foundation of the greatest republic of the world, (and one of the *straitest* counties in it).

A hundred years ago there were but four small newspapers published in America, (the Manitawaba Chronicle, published by a "Maiden," was not one of them). Steam engines had not been imagined. (Perry's foundry, on Main street, had not been established). Locomotives and steam boats, (the Eva English), and railroads and telegraphs and postal cards, (our draw bridge on Third street), and friction matches, and percussion caps, and breach-loading guns, and stoves and furnaces, and gas for dwellings, and India rubber shoes, (Dr. Gerow's patent-portable-mysterious-self-power supplying-reversible fountain), and Spalding's prepared glue, and sewing machines and shingle mills, and anthracite coal and

photograph and chromo printing, and kerosene oil, (and the steamer St. Joe), and the safety lamp, the compound blow pipe. (the Keeley moter and the Marine City day), all these had not yet an existence. Free schools and spring mattresses, (Cheboygan harbor dredges), and Brusse's carpets, wood engravings, lever watches, (and the Spencer House), woolen and cotton factories, and modern broom handle mills; these also were yet utterly unknown.

A hundred years ago the spinning wheel was in almost every family, (but no Cheboygan Kalithumpian), and clothing was spun and woven and made up by the household. (The steamer Maud Sammons had not yet brought His Excelency George Francis Train over from Bois Blanc island, nor the steamer DeCeuninck the last Fenian from Little Round island), and the printing press was a cumbrous machine, worked by hand, and a nail, or a brick, or a knife, or a pair of scissors or shears, or a razor, or a fish barrel, or a woven pair of stockings, (or Smith's stage line), or an ax, or a hoe, or a shovel, (or the dog mail train to Alpena), or a plate of French window glass was not to be found as having originated in what is now the United States. Even in 1790 there were only seventy-five postoffices in the country, (and *you* could hardly C. (see) A. (a) Brace (brace) of postmasters in this country at that time). The whole extent of our postoffice routes were less than nineteen hundred miles. Cheap postage was unheard of, (and had any one suggested the transmission of messages from Cheboygan to Point St. Ignace, with lightning speed by Chas. W. Farr, our gentlemanly operator, *you* or I would then have hardly believed it). The microscope on the one hand, and the telescope on the other, was in their infancy. (H. J. A. Todd's fire works and flags had not yet arrived, and the bovine "bell-ringers," with free concerts early in the morning, had not been originated as an improved style of alarm clock by which to gracefully awaken sleepy folks). In a word, it is true that to the century past have been allotted more improvements, in their bearing upon the comfort and happiness of mankind than any other that has elapsed since the creation of the world.

In addition to the wonderful progress in science, inventions, arts, man-

ufactures, etc., let me say that our country is full of various wonders for which we should on this Centennial occasion glorify our native land.

The greatest cataract in the world is the **FALLS OF NIAGARA**, where the waters from the great upper lakes form a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and seventy feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the **MAMMOTH CAVE**, in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subteranean river and catch fish that have no eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the **MISSISSIPPI**, four thousand one hundred miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions on the globe.

The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia, where the Centennial exhibition is now being held. It contains over two thousand nine hundred acres.

The greatest grain market in the world is in Chicago.

The largest lake in the world is **LAKE SUPERIOR**, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long, and the average depth is one thousand feet.

The greatest newspaper establishment in the world is the **PUBLIC LEDGER**, published in Philadelphia.

The longest railroad in the world is the **PACIFIC RAILROAD**, over three thousand miles long, reaching clear across the western continent.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the **NATURAL BRIDGE**, over Cedar creek, in Virginia. It extends over a chasm eighty feet wide, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the **IRON MOUNTAIN**, of Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high and two miles in circumference.

The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the **GIRARD COLLEGE**, in Philadelphia, a home and institution of learning for orphan children.

The most magnificent and costly hall owned and occupied by any benevolent society in the world is the **MASONIC HALL**, in Philadelphia. It cost one and a half million dollars. It is two hundred and fifty feet deep, and over one hundred and fifty feet broad, built of granite, in the massive Norman style. Fifteen thousand Masons attended its dedication.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the **CROTON AQUEDUCT**, in New York. Its length is forty and one-half miles, and cost twelve and one-half million of dollars.

The greatest anthracite coal mines in the world are in Pennsylvania. They supply the market with millions of tons of coal annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

Some references to an essential and distinguishing feature of our land is required on this occasion. I allude to our national

Freedom.

If we did not conquer Great Britain at Bunker Hill, we certainly did a hundred years later, when the London Times admitted that the Americans who fought at Bunker Hill were fighting for genuine principles of liberty--precious to Englishmen as well as to Americans.

It was not England, then, that in the war for independence we vanquished, but the ignorance, obstinacy and injustice of a faction led on by a haughty ruler. English loyalty, English freedom and English bravery are commemorated in all those national monuments which refer to the foundations of our republic. I do not think there could be found in Great Britain, from the highest to the lowest, one individual who does not now rejoice in the issue of that strife.

In regard to the civil freedom we enjoy, we see so little show of authority that a stranger to our common liberty might suppose that there were no laws and no magistrates. Personal freedom is enjoyed to such an extent that every one may do just as he pleases until he begins to trespass on the equal rights of others.

This national liberty is the defense of a more sacred temple within, that of

Liberty of Conscience.

This has always been conserved in proportion to the strength of those political defenses. True political liberty is incompatible with any restraint of conscience in this country. Religious persecution is always the result of the interference of the political power with the domain of the soul. Ecclesiastical liberty depends on a full recognition of our Savior's solemn declaration, "My kingdom is not of this world." We have no fear now, however, of anything of that kind in this country. Our people are growing more thoughtful and educated, and are generally growing in independence in thinking on all subjects.

What a Glorious Country is Ours!

So marked in her general history with such wonderful growth, such rapid progress in inventions, arts, sciences, literature; so replete with sublime natural wonders and magnificent works of engineering skill and mighty results; so broad and so individual in the liberties afforded to her citizenship. Truly, ours *is* "a government by the people, for the people." No wonder that wherever nations groan in bondage, wherever they long for freedom and equal rights, there they gather inspiration and hope from the recurrences of the American Fourth of July. France, Spain, and the other nations of Europe look to the United States for an example to guide them in their future course, and a guarantee that fidelity to the right and freedom will not be without success in the end.

If ever the spirits of the great dead visit this earth, I think they would delight to seek this happy land on this festal Centennial day, when its people thus meet to contemplate the deeds of their ancestors, and pledge anew their devotions to those principles for which their fathers died. To

Such a Country,

Stretching from the British border on the coast of Maine to the orange groves of tropic Florida, from Alaska to San Diego, let us to-day renew our most sacred pledge of faithful service, and consecrate our most ardent

zeal and undying devotion. Let us bind ourselves together to stand heart to heart, knee to knee, and hand to hand in the darkest hour, to dedicate ourselves to every end which shall promote its truest glory and its noblest destiny. Then finding our sublimest national character and excellence not in war, nor in wealth, neither in might or force, but in liberty and in law, in equality and in right, in the preservation of peace and the development of our magnificent resources, with education free to all our growing millions, "without money and without price," the highest offices open to the humblest citizens, with religious liberty and civil rights irrevocably guaranteed to all. Our republic in the van of the nations, may rejoice from anniversary to anniversary in the constant extension of liberty and the destruction of caste, the overthrow of kingly claims, and the grander recognition of the power of the people, until that glad time shall come when a belt of splendid republics shall encircle our globe. May God speed the happy day!

Truly, we stand on

This Monumental Occasion

Between two grand centuries. The past a magnificent one of unexampled progress. The future, one of glorious prophecy. We stand in an age of freedom, when tyrannies are crumbling, and people are uprising, and magna chartas are writing; in a republic the greatest the sun ever beheld, in the noblest era this planet knows. Angels, methinks, might envy us our places, and fold their wings and incarnating their immortal powers, stand with us foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder. Count it all joy, my fellow citizens, to live in such an age, in such a land as this. Let us begin this incoming century of our national history with devout gratitude to God for the past, humble and confident trust in him for the future, and an earnest purpose to transmit to the generations to come the sublime institutions which we received from the fathers of the republic of the United States of America.

Let us in imitation of the cloud-piercing flight of the noble bird, our nation's emblem, the American eagle, soar as a republic to yet sublimer altitudes, aye, like a sun of the first altitude and brilliancy, be peerless in

the glory of our institutions, progress and benign influence upon all other nations of the earth.

As We Gather To-Day

Under the strong protection of the broad folds of our nation's banner, let us bring our tributes of soul-stirring music, explosive charges of thundering powder, wild huzzas and fullest melody of pyrotechnic display, to make glad this anniversary of the day and century of our independence, and to inspire us with a still warmer allegiance to our grand old flag which so proudly waves over

"This land of the free
This home of the brave."

VIII. GENERAL DIRECTORY.

1. Official.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND OFFICES.

H. H. Kezar—Chairman Board of Supervisors, residence Third street, west of Main.

M. Metivier—County Clerk and Register of Deeds, court house.

W. H. Maultby—County Treasurer, court house.

Geo. Paquette—County Sheriff, court house.

Geo. W. Bell—Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioner, at his office on Main street.

Watts S. Humphrey—Prosecuting Attorney, at his office on Main street.

Joshua P. Sutton—Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Howell block, corner Main and Elm streets.

F. M. Sammons—Justice of the Peace, Court street, opposite the court house.

Chauncy Stevenson—Justice of the Peace, Main street, below Third.

Thos. McGinn—Justice of the Peace, Duncan bay.

John McDonald—County Surveyor, Black river avenue.

Schuyler Farrell—Coroner, Huron street, below Third.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS.

Benton—H. H. Kezar.	Duncan—John Heaphy.
Beaugrand—James Barclay.	Grant—Wm. Newman.
Burt—Antoine Shenanaquette.	Inverness—Wm. B. Ellis.

VILLAGE OFFICERS AND OFFICES.

A. P. Newton—President, council room, Third street, west of Main.
H. M. Airth—Recorder, council room, Third street, west of Main.
S. Harris Embury—Treasurer, A. P. Newton's store, corner Main and Second street.
J. J. Brown—Village Attorney, office on Main street.
M. W. Horne—Marshal, residence Main street, below Pine.
A. Earle—Assessor.

2. Miscellaneous.

HOTELS.

Spencer House, W. Spencer, proprietor, Main street, near the docks.
Benton House, F. Gallagher, proprietor, corner of Third and Water streets
Fountain House, Mrs. S. A. Smart, proprietress, corner of Division and Water streets.
Tremont House, Moses Rapin, proprietor, Water street.
Hetherington House, Mrs. Hetherington, proprietress, corner of Main and Pine streets.
Ontario House, D. McConnell, proprietor, corner of Main and Third streets.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Wertheimer's Hall, Main street, above Second.
Spencer's Hall, Main street, below Second.
Todd's Hall, Main street, below Division.
Cueny's Hall, corner of Main and Division streets.

CEMETERIES.

Pine Hill, belongs to township of Benton, located in the township of Beaugrand.

Maple Grove, located in township of Inverness.

Calvary. (R. C.) located in the township of Duncan.

Baugrand, located in the township of Beaugrand.

Indian Cemetery, located at Indian Village, township of Burt.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Court street, west of Main.

VILLAGE LOCK-UP.

Huron street, above Third.

CHURCHES.

St. Mary's, Roman Catholic, Third street, east side of the river.

Methodist Episcopal, corner of Huron and Pine streets.

Congregational, corner of Huron and Nelson streets.

Riggsville, Methodist Episcopal, Riggs settlement.

Indian Roman Catholic, Indian Village, north shore of Burt lake.

STAGE OFFICES.

Cheboygan and Petoskey line, C. A. Brace, agent, office at the postoffice.

STAGE FACILITIES.

Stage leaves Cheboygan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Petoskey, carrying the mail, and return every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M.

WHARVES.

Nelson & Bullen's, the first below the draw bridge, west side.

A. P. Newton's, the second below the draw bridge, west side.

C. Brannock's the third below the draw bridge, west side.

Humphrey's, the fourth below the draw bridge, west side.

McArthur, Smith & Co.'s, the fifth below the draw bridge, west side.

C. Bellant's, the first below the draw bridge, east side.

STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinaw line, Humphrey's dock.

Alpena Transportation Company, Humphrey's dock,

Northern Transit Company, Humphrey's dock.

North Star, for Mackinac Island, Humphrey's dock.

PRESENT STEAMBOAT CONNECTIONS.

The St. Joseph, steam propeller, of the Cleveland and Saginaw, and Sandusky and Mackinaw line steamers, H. Fall, captain, arrives on Thursday and leaves on Friday of each week, from and to Detroit.

The Marine City, sidewheel steamer, of the Alpena Transportation line, Capt. Angus Keith, arrives on Saturday from Detroit, and leaves the same day to return.

The steamer North Star, Capt. J. Bennett, Jr., arrives from and leaves for Mackinac Island every Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, arriving at 8 A. M., and leaving at 12 M.

The steamers of the Northern Transit Company, (Vermont Central R. R.), running from Ogdensburg to Chicago, stops here nearly every day, for both the foregoing and intermediate points.

NEWSPAPERS.

Northern Tribune, corner of Main and Division streets.

Cheboygan Free Press, Main street, near Division.

CHEBOYGAN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

W. Chandler, Secretary, Tribune Office, corner Main and Division streets.

CHEBOYGAN AND EMMET COUNTY INLAND LAKE AND RIVER NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT.

W. Chandler, Local Commissioner, Tribune office, corner of Main and Division streets,

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

C. S. Ramsay, Deputy Collector, Main street, above Third.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

W. U. Telegraph Company, C. W. Farr, Manager, corner of Main and Elm streets.

W. U. Telegraph Company, Mackinaw City, (Old Mackinaw).

EXPRESS OFFICE.

McClure & Co.'s Express, C. W. Farr, agent, corner Main and Elm streets.

POSTOFFICES.

Cheboygan, C. A. Brace, postmaster, Main street, above Division.

Mullet Lake, A. R. Dodge, postmaster, Dodge's Point, Mullet lake.

Mackinaw City, Old Mackinaw.

MAIL FACILITIES.

Mails Depart from and arrive at Cheboygan as follows:

Mullet Lake and Petoskey—Leave tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock. Arrive tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock.

Mackinac Island—Arrives and leaves tri-weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mackinaw City, (Old Mackinaw)—Arrives and leaves weekly, on Tuesdays.

Rogers City—Arrives and leaves weekly, on Saturdays.

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. C. L. DeCueninck, pastor R. C. church, Third street, east of draw bridge.

Rev. W. H. Ware, pastor M. E. church, corner Huron and Pine streets.

Rev. R. M. Thompson, pastor Congregational church.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. Gerow, M. D., City Drug Store, Main street, above Third.

T. A. Perrin, M. D., Howell Block, (up stairs), corner Main and Elm streets.

F. J. Pommier, M. D., Division street, west of Main.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Watts S. Humphrey, Esq., Main street, above Third.

George W. Bell, Esq., Main street, above Third.

James J. Brown, Esq., Main street, below Division.

BANK.

G. D. V. Rollo & Co., Main street, below Division.

LANDS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

R. Patterson, Main street, above Third.

Wm. Bartholomew, east side of the river.

Watts S. Humphrey, Main street, above Third.

P. M. Lathrop, Main street, below Elm.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

G. D. V. Rollo & Co., Main street, below Division.

G. W. Bell, Main street, above Third.

J. P. Sutton, Howell Block, Main street.

SURVEYORS.

John McDonald, Black River avenue.

Geo. Sinclair, Watsonville.

WRECKING TUGS.

The Leviathan, Capt. C. E. Kirtland, station at the docks.

The Crusader, Capt. C. H. Sinclair, station at the dock.

TUGS FOR GENERAL HIRE.

The Minnie Sutton, Capt. F. M. Sammons, station, Cheboygan.

The Truscott, Capt. Jas. N. Riley, station, Cheboygan.

TUGS IN THE LUMBER TRADE.

Owned and operated in Cheboygan county.

Bismarck, Capt. Thomas Foster, owned by McArthur, Smith & Co.

Mary Newton, Capt. H. F. Todd, owned by Bullen & Nelson.

Eva English, Capt. A. J. Rogers, owned by Barclay & Co.

Chas. L. DeCueninck, Capt. ———, owned by Thompson Smith, of Duncan Bay.

LUMBER MILLS.

McArthur, Smith & Co., one-half mile up the river.

C. R. Smith, three-quarters of a mile up the river.

Bullen & Nelson, one and a half mile up the river.

Vorce, Barker & Co., two miles up the river.

Barclay & Co., three miles up the river.

Thompson Smith, at Duncan Bay.

SHINGLE MILLS.

George P. Langdon, Division and Water streets.

C. R. Smith, three-quarters of a mile up the river.

Howell & Co., three miles up the river.

Vorce & Barker, two miles up the river.

PLANING MILL.

Cheboygan Planing Mill Company, Water and Division streets.

GRIST MILLS.

McArthur, Smith & Co., Upper Main street.

Wm. Myers, on Black river, town of Grant.

HEMLOCK EXTRACT FACTORY.

Newton, Ellis & Co., on west shore of Mullet lake.

FOUNDRIES.

Perry & Watson, Main street, above Pine.

Thompson Smith, Duncan Bay.

H. A. Blake, Main street, above Pine.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOPS

O. S. Clark, Second street, west of Main.

Jas. Pellenz, Second street, west of Main.

W. C. Hayes, Main street, above Third.

E. G. Wharton, Main street, above Pine.

Chas. Bird, Water street.

MASTER BUILDERS.

S. Widrig, State road, south end of the village.

D. Buckley, Water street, below Division.

Alex McDonald, Huron street, below Pine.

Sam Snooks, Patterson's division.

Frank Osler, east side of the river.

John McGurn, east side of the river.

Frank Bell, second street, west of Main.

Joseph Cochran, east side of the river, near McDonald's bridge.

E. G. Terry, east side.

John McDonald, Patterson's division.

CONTRACTOR FOR HARBOR AND NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS.

F. M. Sammons, Court street, west of Main.

ARTESIAN WELL BORER.

Edward Paquette, Third street, west of Huron.

MASONS AND PLASTERERS.

Allen McDonald, Main street, west Duncan.

Wm. Wiggin, Black River avenue.

Chas. Briselden, Court street, west.

A. Cardinal, Water street, north of Division.

Robert Sanders, Dodd's creek.

PAINTERS.

Charles F. Southom, east side of Main street, above Pine.

Thomas Sheeley, Third street, west of Main.

SHIP CARPENTERS.

John Vincent, Old Mackinaw road, town of Beaugrand.

H. Amiot, wharf near steamboat landing.

E. G. Terry, east side.

Peter Johnson, shop east side of the river, above the draw bridge.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Jerome Leavitt, near McArthur, Smith & Co.'s mill.

Henry Reynolds, near Bullen & Nelson's mill.

A. B. Riggs, near M. E. church, Riggs settlement.

A. J. Garey, Cheboygan.

COOPERS.

C. Brannock, Main and Court streets.

Theodore Bartholomew, next to store of C. Bellant.

Emil Schwark, Main road, two miles south of Village.

Jacob Wilson, three miles up the river.

C. Brannock, Jr., Brannock's dock.

Ed Paquette, Third street, west of Huron.

August Grim, Main road, upper end.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Porter M. Lathrop, brick store, Main street, below Elm.

McArthur, Smith & Co., Main street, upper end.

Nelson & Bullen, corner of Main and Nelson street.

S. Legault, Third street, near Water.

S. Neipoth, Main street, below Elm.

A. P. Newton, corner of Main street and Black River avenue.

C. Bellant, east side of the river.

Thompson Smith, Duncan Bay.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

S. Neipoth, Main street, above Division.

N. W. Lyons, corner Third and Water streets.

J. Burns, corner of Third and Water streets.

J. J. Cueny, corner of Main and Division streets.

Galligher & McDonald, Main street, above Division.

J. F. McDonald, Main street, above the water mill.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Geo. P. Langdon, Main street, below Division.

J. J. Cueny, corner of Main and Division streets.

MEAT MARKET.

Lynn Bro's., Main street, above Third.

Joseph Spooner, Main street, above Third.

BAKERY.

J. J. Cueny, corner of Main and Division streets.

JEWELRY.

A. Fexer, Main street, below Elm,

I. S. Huckins, Main street, below Division.

FURNITURE.

E. Spiller & Co., Main street, above Elm.

J. H. Tuttle, Main street, above Third.

HARDWARE.

J. F. Hall, Third street, east of Main.

Post & Van Arsdale. Main street, below Division.

DRUGS.

A. M. Gerow, M. D., City Drug Store, Main street.

C. W. Farr, Central Drug Store, corner of Main and Elm streets.

HARNESS.

J. C. Mulvaugh, Main street, above Division.

Eph. Tuttle, Main street, above Third.

SHOEMAKERS.

J. M. Zorn, Main street, above Third.

Charles Farmer, Main street, above Court.

Peter Decent, Third street, near the draw bridge.

Wm. Crane, Main street, above Third.

Wm. Rice, Main street, above Court.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. I. S. Huckins, Main street, below Division.

Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Main street, below Division.

Mrs. Roberts, east side of the river.

SEWING MACHINES.

James O'Connor, Third street, east of Main.

TAILOR.

C. J. Rosenblad, Main street, above Pine.

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

C. A. Brace, postoffice, main street.

A. Fexer, opposite the postoffice.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.

H. J. A. Todd. Main street, below Division.

BARBERS.

Moore & Kessler, Main street, above Third.

W. H. Kelley, corner, Main and Third streets.

BRICK YARD.

Wm. C. Whiting, Inverness and Benton town line road, west of the bridge.

LIVERY STABLE.

Devine & Allaire. Main street. above Third.

HACK AND EXPRESS.

Littlefield & Ford, stand corner of Main and Third streets.

David Smith, stand corner of Main and Third streets.

HEAVY TRUCK TEAMING.

Burt Hayden, corner of Water and Division street.

MACKINAC ISLAND

SUPPLEMENT,

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS

HISTORY, SCENES AND BUSINESS.



MACKINAC ISLAND.

It has been our fortunate pleasure to visit in the various states, scenes of natural loveliness, where mountains and valleys, rolling rivers and the broad ocean, have each imparted their beauty or grandeur to nature, but we know of no place where are blended so many charms as are found clustering about this "Beauteous Isle."

Here rising out of the lake, by a series of terraces, and yet whose sides are rugged cliffs, like great battlements, is this Fairy Island of Mackinac.

Here abound in various places upon it, shady walks, pleasant drives, and most wonderful curiosities. Here a kind Providence has provided a calm retreat, while a most delightful atmosphere in the summer season, generous fishing grounds, and grandest chances for meditative saunterings, all conspire to tempt the man of business and the gentleman of leisure to enjoy such comforts as can scarcely be found so united elsewhere. Surely it is worth a journey of hundreds of miles to gaze upon its grandeurs, to tread its wooded aisles, to examine its natural curiosities, to learn its traditions, and seek benefit in its salubrious climate!

Mackinac Island is situated just in the straits, forming the communication between Lakes Huron and Michigan. So far back as we have any account of it, this island has been a place of much interest, both for its picturesque scenery and the fact of its being the headquarters of trade with the surrounding tribes of Indians. It received its original name from the Indians. An old legend relates that a large number of these people were once assembled at Point St. Ignace and while intently gazing at the rising of the sun, during the great Manitou or February Moon, they beheld the island suddenly rise up from the water, assuming its present form. From the point of observation, it bore a fancied resemblance to the back of a huge turtle, hence they gave it the name of

Moe-che-ne-mock-e-nung, which means a great turtle which in the French language is Michilimackinac. This term is now obsolete, except as applied to the county lying immediately north of the straits, in which the island is included. The island has now the official title of Mackinac Island.

Indian mythology makes this island the home of the Giant Faries, hence the Indians have always regarded it with a species of veneration. The day is still within the memory of many individuals now living on the island when the heathen Indians, in passing to and fro by its shores, made offerings of tobacco and other articles to the Great Spirits to propitiate their good will. These faries, we are told, had a subterranean abode under the island, the entrance to which was near the base of the hill, just below the present southern gate of the fort.

Something of the feeling of veneration which the red men had for this, to them, enchanted island may be learned from the following soliloquy of an old Indian chief. He was just leaving the island to visit his friends in the Lake Superior country. The shades of night were falling around him, and the deep, blue outlines of the island were dimly shadowed forth. As he sat upon the deck of the steamer and watched the "lovely isle," fast receding from his view, memory was busy in recalling the scenes of by-gone days and the emotions of his heart found expression in these words :

"Moe-che-ne-mock-e-nung, thou isle of the clear, deep water lake, how soothing it is, from amidst the curling smoke of my opawgun (pipe), to trace thy deep blue outlines in the distance, to call from memory's tablet the traditions and stories connected with thy sacred and mystic character. How sacred the regard with which thou had been once clothed by our Indian seers of by-gone days. How pleasant in imagination for the mind to picture and view, as if now present, the time when the Great Spirit allowed a peaceful stillness to dwell around thee, when only light and balmy winds were permitted to pass over thee, hardly ruffling the mirror surface of the waters that surrounded thee, or to hear, by evening twilight, the sound of the Giant Faries as they, with rapid step and giddy whirl, dance in their mystic rounds on thy limestone battle-

ments. Nothing then disturbed thy quiet and deep solitude but the chirping of the birds and the rustling of the leaves of the silver barked birch."

But these fairy spirits have long since deserted their island home and gone we know not where, and the race of beings in whose imagination they lived has, also, well nigh passed away.

Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, was, doubtless, the first white man to visit this island, or, at least, to dwell upon it, about 1670. The first permanent white settlement on this island was made in 1780, when the fort and town were removed to this point, not because of its superiority in a commercial or military point of view, but for the security it afforded against the surrounding Indian tribes.

Contrary to the treaty of 1783, the English held possession of the island until 1795, when they were compelled to give it up. The size and population of the town has varied at different stages of its history.

In 1820 it consisted of about one hundred and fifty houses, and some four hundred and fifty permanent inhabitants. At that time there was no school, no religious service, no attorney, and no physician (other than at the garrison) in the place. There were, however, courts of law, a postoffice, a jail and one or more justices of the peace. At present there are about eight hundred inhabitants, varying but little in number since the census of 1874 was taken.

The most interesting feature of the island since the war of 1812 has been its connection with the fur trade carried on by John Jacob Astor, Esq., of New York. Previous to 1809 an association of traders existed, called the "Mackinac Company," but at that date Mr. Astor organized the "American Fur Company." Two years after that he bought out the "Mackinac Company," and established a new company, known as the "Southwest Fur Company."

During the winter of 1815 and 1816 Congress enacted a law that no foreigner should engage in trade with the Indians who did not become a citizen, and after this Mr. Astor again established the "American Fur Company." This island became the great central mart.

In 1834 Mr. Astor sold out to Ramsey Crooks, his former agent, and others, but the trade, lacking the influence Mr. Astor had given it, the company soon became involved. In 1848 the business was closed and the property sold. The Astor House, standing back from the steamboat landing, then formed a part of the premises owned by the "American Fur Company."

The town itself is a perfect curiosity. It is situated at the foot of the bluff, upon the brow of which stands the fort, and extends for the distance of about a mile around the beach. There are two churches, one the old Presbyterian Mission church, now used only for exhibitions, entertainments, etc., the other is the new Roman Catholic church. There are several good hotels, a number of stores, a postoffice, court house and jail. Some of the buildings are very fine in appearance, others are giving positive evidence of their antiquity. There are buildings yet standing parts of which were brought from Old Mackinaw when the town and fort were removed from that point, while several of the houses, some of which are yet occupied, were standing during the troublous times of 1812. Many of the fences are of the original palisade style.

In making a circuit of the town, starting from the docks, and going westward, we see buildings of every discription, from the most modern style down to the shanty with clapboards and shingles of bark. Beyond the extreme western limits of "Shanty Town" is the site of the old distillery, where in 1812 the terrified and trembling inhabitants were gathered for safety while Capt. Roberts, with his savage allies, should possess himself of the fort and island. Beyond this is the old Indian burying ground, where still sleeps the mouldering dust of many a brave son of the forest. Retracing our steps, we turn to the left and pass through "Shanty Town," principally occupied by fishermen, who are absent during most part of the summer.

The fishing grounds extend from Drummond's island, near Detour, around the north shores of Huron and Michigan, to Green bay, including the islands in the northern portion of both these lakes. As we return to the town on the back street, we notice on the right the old Roman Catholic burying ground, upon which once stood the old log church brought

from Old Mackinaw after the massacre. Farther along, upon the same side of the road is an antique house with huge stone chimneys and dormer windows, which, during the war of 1812, was occupied by Dr. Mitchell. Mitchell was a traitor, and upon the return of peace had to leave the island and country for Canada. Adjoining the court house is the old store house of the American Fur Company, which was the place of deposit and point of departure for all the merchandise of that company. The adjacent building, the John Jacob Astor House, was put up by the company for the accommodation of the clerks when they came out of the Indian countries during the summer.

Returning now to the point from which we set out, let us make our way toward the eastern extremity of the town. The large garden upon the left as we leave the business portion of the town belongs to the fort. It is cultivated by the soldiers of the garrison, and does much toward supplying them with a variety of vegetables. In this garden is the site of the old government or council house, the first building ever erected upon the island.

Further along, the new Roman Catholic church attracts our attention. It is a new, tasty and commodious edifice, and adds much to the appearance of the town.

In the extreme eastern end of the town is the Mission property, now in possession of Mr. E. A. Franks, the house being kept by him as a hotel. The history of this mission is briefly as follows: In the month of June, 1820, the Rev. Dr. Morse, the Father of F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, visited the island and preached the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in this portion of the northwest. Becoming particularly interested in the condition of the traders and natives, he made a report of his visit to the United Foreign Mission society, of New York, in consequence of which, the Rev. W. M. Ferry, a graduate of Union College, was sent in 1822 to explore the field. In 1823, Mr. Ferry, with his wife, opened a school for Indian children, which, before the close of the year, contained twelve scholars.

In 1826, the school and little church passed into the hands of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, and as Mackinac

was easy of access to the Indians of the lakes and the upper Mississippi, it was determined to make it a central station, at which there should be a large boarding school, composed of children collected from all the northwestern tribes. Shops and gardens were provided for the lads, and the girls were trained for household duties. The first report of the mission made to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions was at the meeting held in New York, September, 1827. It contained the following facts: Number of teachers, eight; Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, Superintendent; Mr. John S. Hudson, teacher and farmer; Mr. Heydenburk and wife, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Eunice Osmer, Miss Elizabeth McFarland and Miss Delia Cooke, teachers. There were one hundred and twelve scholars in the school, who had been collected from the whole region extending from the white settlements south of the great lakes to Red river and Lake Athabasca. There had been several interesting cases of conversion. It was in this Mission House that the Hon. T. W. Ferry, our present Vice President, was born. Rev. Mr. Ferry was released from the Mission in 1834. On account of the population changing around Mackinac, and the Indian traders finding their business becoming unproductive, and therefore leaving for other parts, the mission was abandoned in 1837. The Mission House was erected in 1825, and the church in 1829-30. After the close of the Mission the property passed into the hands of the present occupant. Without any doubt, influences were set into activity which, in the past years of its history, have made this Mission of great educational and religious benefit to those in whose behalf it was carried on.

The business part of the town deserves notice. There are a dozen or more stores of various kinds, groceries, dry goods, furniture, curiosities, &c., doing, especially in the summer season, a good business. The new store of Messrs. Fenton & Wendell is a conspicuous structure of fine architectural beauty, a handsome adornment to the town, and very commendable of the enterprise and taste of the proprietors.

Having now made the circuit of the town we are ready for the two forts. Fort Mackinac, standing on a rocky eminence, just above the town, was built by the English some ninety years ago. It is garrisoned

at present by the following troops of the regular army, viz: Colonel A. L. Hough, 22d U. S. Infantry, commanding; Capt. J. V. DeHanne, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Post Surgeon; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Infantry, commanding Co. E. 1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, Co. E, 22d U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and two companies of infantry. There are several brass field pieces, with the necessary arms and accoutrements for the troops stationed there. The buildings in the fort are quarters in the center for the soldiers, a guard house near the south gate, officers' quarters near the southwest angle of the fort and near the flagstaff, the magazine in the hollow near the south entrance, the block houses on the walls, the hospital just outside the walls toward the east, also stores and offices. Passing out at the rear gate of Fort Mackinac, we cross the parade ground, and see the spot where Capt. Roberts planted his guns in 1812, while his whole force of Indians were concealed in the thickets.

To the rear of Fort Mackinac, about three-quarters of a mile, on the crowning point of the island is Fort Holmes. It was built soon after the British captured the post in 1812. Each citizen was compelled to give three days' work toward its completion. When finished, the excavation encircling the embankment or earthworks, was much broader and deeper than now. The place of the gate is seen on the east side, one of the posts yet remaining to mark its position. The fort was defended by several small guns, the largest of which was an eighteen-pounder placed on the point, on the opposite side of the cellars from the fort. It was first named Fort George, but after the surrender of the island to the Americans it was called Fort Holmes, in memory of the lamented Major Holmes, who fell in battle there.

The scenery of the Island of Mackinac can scarcely be exceeded in beauty. It is a mass of brecciated limestone of the upper Helderberg group, elevated in some places more than three hundred feet above the level of the lake. It assumes various shapes—perpendicular columns, towering pinnacles, excavated grottos—these geological phenomena are believed to be due partly to the elevation of the island and partly to

the subsidence of the water. The waters surrounding the island are pure and the beach in many places is quite level, affording good landing. It has a little gem of a harbor, affording good anchorage and shelter. The whole area of the island is one labyrinth of curious little glens and valleys. One of the finest views of nature anywhere is seen by looking from some one of the numerous eminences out upon the magnificent waste of waters so far below, and stretching so far away in the widening distance.

Going from Fort Mackinac, and following the footpath along the brow of the bluff overlooking the eastern part of the town, we shall be delighted with nature's grand panoramas as its successive scenes present themselves to us. One-half or three-quarters of a mile from the fort at the south-east angle of the island is the overhanging cliff known as "Robinson's Folly." Its interesting history is as follows: After the removal of the fort to the island, in 1780, Capt. Robinson, who then commanded the post, had a summer house built upon this cliff as a place of resort for himself and friends. Here cigars and wine were called in to requisition to make the time go more rapidly by. After a few years, however, by the action of the elements, a portion of the cliff, with the summer house, was precipitated to the base of the rock, which disastrous event gave rise to the name. Some of the *debris* is said to be yet seen upon the beach below.

To the north of Robinson's Folly may be seen an immense rock, standing out boldly from the mountain's side, near the base of which is a very beautiful little arch, known as the "Arch of the Giant's Stairway." This arch is well worth the trouble of a visit.

By following a footpath along the brow of the bluff, in a few minutes' walk, we come to the far and justly famed "Arch Rock." This is one of nature's works which must be seen to be appreciated. Language cannot adequately describe its grandeur. It is a magnificent natural arch, spanning a chasm of eighty or ninety feet in height and forty or fifty feet in width. The summit of the rock is one hundred and forty-nine feet above the level of the lake. Its abutments are composed of calcareous rock, and the opening underneath the arch has been produced by

the falling down of the great masses of rock now to be seen upon the beach below. A path to the right leads to the brink of the arch, whence the visitor, if sufficiently reckless, may pass to its summit, which is now only about a foot in width in some places, and widening out to three feet in others. It is, however, crumbling away by the action of the elements, and at no distant day it will fall in ruins to the beach below. This mighty arch seems suspended in mid air as viewed from the beach.

The following parody on a popular song, "My Maryland," was found written on a stone near the base of Arch Rock, some ten or twelve years since :

"Beauteous Isle ! I sing of thee,
Mackinac, my Mackinac,
Thy rock-bound shores I love to see,
Mackinac, my Mackinac.
From Arch Rock's height and shelving steep
To Western Cliffs and Lover's Leap,
Where memories of the lost one sleep,
Mackinac, my Mackinac.

Thy northern shore trod British foe,
Mackinac, my Mackinac.
That day saw gallant Holmes laid low,
Mackinac, my Mackinac.
Now Freedom's flag above thee waves,
And guards the rest of fallen braves,
Their requiem sung by Huron's waves,
Mackinac, my Mackinac."

Taking the road which leads to the interior of the island we soon come to "Sugar Loaf," or "Pyramid Rock." This rock is about one hundred and fifty yards from the foot of the high ridge, upon the south-east extremity of which stands Fort Holmes. The plateau upon which it stands is about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the lake, while the summit of the rock is two hundred and eighty-four feet above the lake, giving an elevation of one hundred and thirty-four feet to the rock itself. It is composed of the same generally prevailing calcareous rock. Its shape is conical, and from its crevices grow a few vines and

cedars. It is cavernous, with an opening on the north side, sufficient to admit several persons. Upon the smooth surface of the rock within the opening may be found the autographs of numerous aspirants for fame. The rock reminds the thoughtful and devout soul of the "Rock of Ages," and leads him to sing,

Rock of ages, clef for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.

As we approach this rock along the road the effect is grand and imposing. The patriarch of the ages, it lifts its hoary head high toward heaven in utter defiance of the fury of the elements. The view is also very fine from the top of the ridge.

We return now to the fort, and again start out in a different direction. Half a mile to the rear of Fort Mackinac, and only a few yards to the right of the road that leads to Early's farm, is "Skull Rock," noted as the place where Alexander Henry was secreted by the Chippewa chief Mawatam, after the horrid massacre of the British garrison at Old Mackinac. The entrance to this cave is at present low and narrow, and promises little to reward the labors of exploration.

Two miles west of the village and fort is Early's (formerly Michael Douseman's) farm. This farm consists of a section of land, and produces annually large quantities of hay and vegetables of the best quality.

Near there, is the old Douseman house, a relic of 1812, and across the road from it is the battle ground, hallowed by the blood of the lamented Holmes and others.

Following the road leading through this farm we soon arrive at the "British Landing," so named from the fact that Capt. Roberts, with his mixed command of English, French and Indians, here disembarked his forces to take the place, in 1812. It is also noted as the point where the American troops, under Colonel Croghan effected a landing, under the cover of the guns of the American squadron, on the eventful 4th of August, 1814.

Near the northwestern point of the island is Scott's or Flinn's Cave. To find this, we turn to the right a few rods this side of British Landing,

and follow an unfrequented trail through the woods. A stranger should not attempt this journey without a guide. This cave is underneath one of the huge rocks peculiar to Mackinac. In visiting this cave it will be convenient to have a lamp or candle with you, so as to more comfortably investigate its hidden chambers. Near this cave yet stand a few patriarchs of the forest, which at an earlier period covered the island.

Leaving the town and following the footpath around the brow of these bluffs, or if we continue along the beach for about a mile from the village, we come to Devil's Kitchen, a curiously formed cavernous rock, and near it is a spring of clear, cold water.

A few yards farther on is the famous "Lover's Leap." This rock stands out boldly from the side of the cliff, and in appearance is similar to the Sugar Loaf Rock. Visitors have applied this title to other points on the island, but tradition has given it to this rock only. Wm. M. Johnson, formerly a resident of this village, gives us the following legend concerning it: "The huge rock called the 'Lover's Leap' is situated about one mile west of the village of Mackinac. It is a high, perpendicular bluff, one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, rising boldly from the shore of the lake. A solitary pine tree formerly stood upon its brow, which some vandal has cut down. Long before the pale faces profaned this island home of the genii, Me-che-ne-mock-e-nung-o-qua, a young Objibwa girl, just maturing into womanhood, often wandered there, and gazed from its dizzy heights and witnessed the receding canoes of the large war parties of the combined bands of the Objibwas and Ottawas speeding south, seeking for fame and scalps. It was there she often sat, mused and hummed the songs Ge-niw-e-gwon loved. This spot was endeared to her, for it was there she and Ge-niw-e-gwon first met and exchanged words of love and found an affinity of souls existing between them. It was there that she often sat and sang the Objibwa love song:

Wong-e-do-gwain, in-de-nain-dum,
Wong-e do-gwain, in-de-nain-dum.
Wain-shung-ish-ween, neen-e-mo-shane,
Wain-shung-ish-ween, neen-e-mo-shane,

A-nee-wan-san-bo-a zode,
A-nee-wan-san-bo a-zode,

I give but one verse, which may be translated as follows :

A loon, I thought, was looming.
A loon, I thought, was looming,
Why ! it is he, my lover !
Why ! it is he, my lover !
His paddle in the waters gleaming,
His paddle in the waters gleaming.

From this bluff she often watched and listened for the return of the war parties. for amongst them she knew was Ge-niw-e-gwon, his head decorated with war eagle plumes, which none but a brave could sport. The west wind often wafted far in advance the shouts of victory and death, as they shouted and sang upon leaving Pe-quod-e-nong (Old Mackinaw) to make the traverse to the Spirit or Fairy Island.

One season, when the war party returned, she could not distinguish his familiar and loved war shout. Her spirit told her that he had gone to the spirit land of the West. It was so ; an enemy's arrow had pierced his breast, and after his body was placed leaning against a tree, fronting his enemies, he died, but ere he died he wished the mourning warriors to remember him to the sweet maid of his heart. Thus he died, far away from home and the friends he loved.

Me-che-ne-mock-e-nung-o-qua's hushed its beatings, and all the warm emotions of that heart were chilled and dead. The moving, living spirit of her beloved Ge-niw-e-gwon she witnessed continually beckoned her to follow him to the happy hunting grounds of spirits in the West. He appeared to her in human shape, but was invisible to others of his tribe.

One morning her body was found mangled at the foot of the bluff. The soul had thrown aside its covering of earth, and had gone to join the spirit of her beloved Ge-niw-e-gwon, to travel together to the land of spirits, realizing the glories and bliss of a future eternal existence."

Some little distance further on is "Chimney Rock," which Prof. Winchell denominates one of the most remarkable masses of rock in this or any other state. A footpath which leads from the beach near the

base of Lover's Leap to the plateau above brings us to the old Davenport farm, now owned by G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago.

Having made the circuit of the island, let us once more ascend to Fort Holmes, take our seat upon the high station built some years since by the government engineers, and look around us. The island lies at our feet, and we can see almost every part of it. The little clearings seen in various places were once gardens cultivated by American soldiers. That in the vicinity of Arch Rock was called the "Big Garden." In 1812, when the English captured the island, the clearing on the high plateau back of Fort Holmes was planted with potatoes, and when the Americans came back to take possession of the island, in the spring of 1815, the English, not having cultivated it during the time, were compelled to plow it up and plant it, that according to the terms of the treaty they might leave everything as they found it. As we gaze upon the adjacent islands and mainland, memory is busy with the scenes of the past. Two hundred and fifty years ago only bark canoes dotted the surface of the lake. A few years later the songs of the Canadian voyageur, as he rowed or paddled his large batteau, echoed and re-echoed around the shores. Now the shrill whistle of the propeller is heard, and the white sails of hundreds of vessels are spread to the breezes.

The first vessel ever seen in these waters was the "Griffin," in 1679, and the first steamer was the "Walk-in-the-Water," in 1819. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of wealth which is now annually carried through these straits. During the season of navigation from fifty to one hundred vessels may be seen passing up and down the straits in one day, and almost any hour of the day several propellers may be seen in full view of the island and of Cheboygan village on the mainland. A large number of these vessels and steamers stop at both these places each way to leave and take on passengers and freight.

For the benefit of those who may desire to know the altitudes of Mackinac and the contiguous lakes, we give the following table taken from the geological report of 1860 by Prof. Winchel, state geologist, page 210 :

Localities.		
	Ft. above Lake Huron.	Ft. above the Sea
Lakes Huron and Michigan.....		578
Lake Superior.....		627
Fort Mackinac. (Higgins' topographical report of 1839, page 64)	150	728
Old Fort Holmes. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	318	897
Robinson's Folly. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	127	705
Bluff facing Round Island. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	147	725
Summit of Sugar Loaf. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	284	862
Chimney Rock. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	131	709
Lover's Leap. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	145	723
Top of arch at Arch Rock. Geological level, July, 1860).....	140	718
Highest summit of Arch Rock. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	149	727
Top of buttress facing the lake at Arch Rock. (Geological level, July, 1860).....	105	683
Principal plateau of Mackinac Island. (Geological level, July, 1860)	150	727
Upper plateau of Mackinac Island. (Geological level, July, 1860)	294	872
Lake Ontario. (Higgins's topographical report of 1839).....		235

We cannot conclude this general description of Mackinac Island without reference to its prominent climatology. While much can be truthfully said in this direction, our limited space will admit of only a brief mention of it. Connected with this locality are two indispensables of health, viz: pure air and pure water. Here they are to be found in abundance. Here you can eat, sleep, roam, fish and enjoy yourself generally, and feel as though you was "a child again."

The atmosphere is pure, and being very highly oxygenated, is very buoyant. The heat never rises sufficiently to produce miasmatic exhalations, in fact there are no swamps or marshes to be affected by heat even if the temperature was sufficient to originate them. The following table from Prof. Blodget's report on the climatology of the United States in 1857 is worthy of notice in this connection, as it shows the degrees of mean, monthly and extreme temperature for a series of years of Mackinac Island, as compared with several other places in the United States, and at Montreal, Canada :

Localities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly average.	Lowest extreme. (Below zero).	Highest point during the time embraced,	Number of years.
Mackinac Island.....	19	18	26	37	48	57	65	46	55	45	34	23	41	23	90	24
Detroit, Mich.....	27	27	35	46	56	66	70	68	60	48	28	37	47	24	95	20
Montreal, Canada.....	14	16	28	40	53	66	70	66	59	45	32	19	42	36	102	37
Albany, N. Y.....	24	25	35	47	60	68	72	70	61	49	39	28	49	23	99	28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	35	40	51	59	69	75	73	64	54	44	35	53	10	98	26
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	30	34	44	58	61	71	74	73	68	55	41	34	54	17	106	19
Chicago, Ills.....	24	25	32	46	56	63	71	69	60	49	38	29	47			5
St. Louis, Mo.....	33	35	44	58	66	74	79	77	69	55	41	34	55	25	108	23
St. Paul, Minn.....	14	18	31	46	59	68	73	76	59	47	32	17	45	37	100	35
Omaha, Neb.....	19	25	34	52	62	73	76	75	66	52	36	20	49			7

From this table it is apparent that the temperature at Mackinac does not indicate as great extremes of heat and cold as are shown in other places in different directions and at great distances therefrom. For instances—at St. Paul, on nearly the same line of latitude, the greatest degree of cold indicated is 37 degrees below zero, and of heat 100 degrees above. At Montreal the thermometer registered as low as 36 degrees below zero, and as high as 102 degrees above. At St. Louis, Missouri, hundreds of miles south, the table indicates the mercury as low as 25 degrees below zero, and reaching up to 108 degrees above. Now observe the figures opposite Mackinac, and it will be seen that the lowest register of the thermometer is 23 degrees below zero, and the highest is 90 degrees above, and this through a series of forty years. This favorable condition of the climate of Mackinac is owing to the absorption and emission of heat, and the vaporization and condensation of the water alternately in summer and winter, thus making, according to well known laws in physics and meteorology, the equable climate of the island.

The water of the island, flowing from springs issuing from the crevices of the rocks, though impregnated with lime, is free from deleterious impurities. The water of the lake is also very pure and transparent.

Upon a fair day, when the surface of the water is still, the bottom of the lake can be seen at the depth of from thirty to forty or more feet. If you wish to enjoy the pleasures of a bath the gradual slope of the pebbly shore is inviting while the water, though it averages about forty degrees, is often elevated to a higher temperature by the sun's rays falling upon it. Here then, on this "beautiful isle of the straits," is a sanitarium. Here sufferers from debilitated systems, overworked powers, hypochondriacs, and especially those suffering from that scourge, hay fever, (nervous catarrh), which afflicts so many of our substantial business and eminent professional men, may find either a positive cure or a marked alleviation of the disease. In regard to the last named malady, much can be said in favor of the climate of Mackinac and Cheboygan in its influence upon it. Here is *relief*. Patients soon find a wonderful change in their condition, and eventually complete relief from the distressing complaint.

The following report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Western Hay Fever Association, held at Mackinac Island, Sept. 1st, 1876, is worthy of insertion and of perusal by any one similarly afflicted anywhere:

"A meeting of hay fever patients was held in the parlors of the Palmer House, at Mackinac, Mich., on Sept. 1st, 1876, for the purpose of organizing an association.

On motion, Geo. C. Harrington, of Watseka, Ills., was called to the chair, and H. A. Hanyan, of Chicago, appointed, Secretary.

The Chairman, briefly stating the object of the meeting said: 'An organization of this character, with a similar object in view, was organized at Bethlehem, N. H., in 1874. On account of the utter inability of western patients to reach eastern localities, the ride on the cars being attended with so much dust and cinders, that it would predispose or aggravate an attack, that organization would seem to be of no practical benefit to western patients, so far at least as acquaintance and sociability are concerned. To meet together each year and exchange views as to what remedies have been tried and what regions have proved of natural benefit, while at all events an annual meeting of those afflicted will certainly promote sociability, for

'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.'

The island of Mackinac is unquestionably a place nearer exempt from the annual attack than any locality known west, and on account of its long lines of water communication, by which car traveling is avoided, must prove more and more each year the Mecca to which the feet of hay fever pilgrims will tend. Aside from its being an exempt region, it is a place unsurpassed in natural beauty, its people are hospitable and social, and this society, when organized, can cordially invite all sufferers seeking relief to make Mackinac Island—the National Park—a visit.'

On motion, it was resolved that this organization shall be known as the Western Hay Fever Association.'

A constitution was then adopted, after which the following officers were elected for the year 1876-77:

President—Maj. Geo. L. Harrington, Watseka, Ills. Vice Presidents—Gen. A. C. Fuller, Belvidere, Ills.; Grant Goodrich, Chicago, Ills.; E. P. Wright, D. D., Waukesha, Wis.; Mrs. A. M. Tucker, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Isabella Roney, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. O. F. Clark, Flushing, Mich. Treasurer—Frank Tanner, Belvidere, Ills. Corresponding Secretary—G. D. V. Rollo, Cheboygan, Mich. Recording Secretary—H. W. King, Chicago, Ills.

Article 8 of the constitution provides that the annual election of officers shall be held at Mackinac Island, Mich., on the first Monday in September in each year.

After a general blowing of noses, the following was then sung:

Oh, the golded days of subber,
Of which the poets sidg,
Whed the graid is ready ripeded,
And the quaid is od the widg;
Whed the bowers ceaseless frettidg,
Lay low the fields of hay.
Thed, oh, for the widgs of a dove to fly

CHORUS—Then cub, brothers, come, and joid id the sodg,
October frosts are cubbing—oh, they won't be berry lodg.

Oh, the bellow days of autub,
With the orchards beddidg dowl,

By the lucious fruits upod theb,
 Whed the street throughout the towd
 Fill the eyes with dust and cidders,
 Whed e'n the beaches od the trees,
 Are suggestive to each patied
 Of a tearidg, wheezy sneeze.

CHORUS—

Dow fareweel to lotiods, espics,
 Fareweel to binute sneezes,
 Spasbodie asthba dervous cough,
 Sood eub the coolidg breezes,
 With happy dights that one cad sleep
 As od a bed of roses.
 Oh, blow, ye coolidg breezes blow
 So we'll dot blow our doses.

At the conclusion of the song the members were all in tears. There upon a bottle of asthma remedy was drank in silence, and dry handkerchiefs passed around.

Upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

H. A. HANYAN, Secretary.

In addition to the benefits to be derived by a stay upon the island the hygienic influence of the journey there on the splendid steamers plying from our main ports on the lakes is to be considered. While *en route* inhaling the inspiring air of the lakes, and *enjoying* the motion of the vessel, and with the ever varying conditions of the trip, you feel a new *tidal wave* of life sweep over your frame, and when you leave the island, after a stay there of a few weeks, you feel like "a strong man ready to run a race." This is only the general concurrent testimony of those who "have been there."

MACKINAC DIRECTORY.

I. Official.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John Biddle - County Clerk.
Thomas Chambers—County Treasurer.
H. A. N. Todd—Register of Deeds.
Peter McNally—Sheriff.
George Wendell—Judge of Probate.
James S. Douglass—Circuit Court Commissioner.
F. D. Ketchum—Justice of the Peace.
Felix Cadieux—Justice of the Peace.
Benoni Lachance—Justice of the Peace.
Patrick McCann—Justice of the Peace.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS.

James Lasley—Holmes Township.
James S. Douglass—Moran Township.
C. Chambers—St. Ignace Township.
E. C. Gaskill—Holmes Township.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

E. C. Gaskill—President.
N. Biddle—Recorder.
James Hoban—Treasurer.
W. Marshall—Marshal.
James Hoban—Assessor.

GARRISON OF FORT MACKINAC.

Maj. Jos. Bush, U. S. A.—Commanding Officer.
Capt. J. V. DeHanne, Surgeon, U. S. A.—Post Surgeon.
Company C, 22d U. S. Infantry—Garrison.

POSTOFFICE.

James Lasley—Postmaster.

U. S. CUSTOMS.

James Lasley—Deputy Collector of Customs.

CHURCHES.

St. Ann's, Roman Catholic—Rev. Jacker, Pastor.

Protestant Episcopal—Rev. W. G. Stonex, Rector.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Mackinac Lodge—Meets every Tuesday evening, in Court House.

II. Miscellaneous.

HOTELS.

Mission House—E. A. Franks. (See advertisements).

Palmer House—Mrs. Louis Jollie. (See advertisement).

Lake View House—Mrs. R. Chapman. (See advertisement).

Island House—Capt. H. Van Allen.

John Jacob Astor House—James F. Cable.

Commercial House—Felix Cadieux.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. John R. Bailey—Physician and Surgeon.

STORES, &c.

Fenton & Wendell—Indian Curiosities and General Merchandise. (See advertisement).

J. R. Bailey & Co.—Druggists and General Merchandise. (See advertisement).

J. W. Davis—General Merchandise. (See advertisement).

W. Wendell—General Merchandise and Indian Curiosities.

D. Murray—General Merchandise and Indian Curiosities.

S. Highstone—General Merchandise and Indian Curiosities.

Geo. Truscott—General Merchandise and Indian Curiosities.

Crone & Dorne—Grocery and Bakery.

Capt. J. Bennett—Fish, Salt and Coal.

J. Dingman—Fresh Fish Dealer.

J. & J. Hoban—Livery Stable.

M. Mulcrone—Livery Stable.

EDITORIAL BUSINESS NOTES OF ADVERTISERS.

CHEBOYGAN.

HOTELS.

THE SPENCER HOUSE, Wm. Spencer, proprietor, is a neat, commodious, first class hotel. The proprietor is an attentive, obliging host, and "knows how to keep a hotel." The House will recommend itself.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NORTHERN TRIBUNE is a live Republican weekly paper, edited by Wm. Chandler, Esq. Its editorials are vigorous and enterprising, and have done much for Cheboygan village and county. It is newsy, and the advertisements are well displayed. They are prepared to do first class book and job printing, having ample facilities. They are the printers of this History. The office is on the corner of Main and Division streets.

THE CHEBOYGAN FREE PRESS is an earnest Democratic weekly paper, edited by James J. Brown, Esq., and published by Messrs. Bentley & Brown. It is well conducted, and affords interesting reading matter to its numerous subscribers. The office is on Main near Division street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. PORTER M. LATHROP keeps an extensive assortment of dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, carpets, ready made clothing, groceries, crockery, &c., and sells at the lowest prices. He has also for sale valuable tracts of farming land. New brick store. Main street above Division.

MESSRS. MCARTHUR, SMITH & CO. are also extensive dealers in general merchandise, flour, feed and lumber; and have for sale tracts of valuable pine lands, and real estate in the village. Store and mills upper end of Main street.

MESSRS. GALLIGHER & McDONALD keeps a full line of groceries and provisions, canned and green fruits in season, superior oysters, tobacco, and cigars. Store on Main street above division.

MR. S. NEIPOTH deals in dry goods, groceries, crockery, flour and feed, and sells at reasonable rates. Store on Main street above Division.

MR. C. BELLANT carries a good stock of general dry goods, groceries and notions. Prices low. Store on Third street, east side of the river.

MR. S. LEGAULT has quite an extensive stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, &c., with a good assortment of each. Store on Third street east side of Main.

MESSRS. NELSON & BULLEN keeps on hand general merchandise, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, &c. Also manufacturers of lumber. Store corner of Main and Nelson streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. J. M. ZORN deals in boot and shoe work solely. Custom work made to order. Store on Main street above Pine.

FURNITURE.

MESSRS. E. SPILLER & Co. keeps on hand and makes to order a general assortment of furniture and cabinet work, such as bed room sets, desks, picture frames, &c. Also attends to undertaking business. Give them a call when you need anything in their line. Store on Main street above Elm.

HARDWARE.

MESSRS. POST & VAN ARSDALE deal extensively in general hardware, both heavy and shelf, anything from a first class stove to a gimp tack you can doubtless obtain there, and at satisfactory prices. Store on Main street below Division.

JEWELRY.

MR. A. FEXER keeps on hand a good assortment of clocks, watches and jewelry, also a full line of stationery. His aim is to sell reasonably and give satisfaction to customers. Store on Main street below Elm.

STATIONERY.

MR. C. A. BRACE, Postmaster, keeps a general assortment of counting house stationery. Blank books, lines of writing papers, &c. Will furnish anything in his line, not in stock, on short notice. Store at the postoffice, Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. M. GEROW, graduate of Buffalo Medical College, is the oldest practitioner in the county, and has made his profession a decided success,

both in pathology and in surgery. Office at his drug store (the "City"), Main street.

DR. THOS. A. PERRIN, graduate of the State University, Ann Arbor, has quite an extensive practice. He is well read up in the best literature of his profession. Office on Main street above Elm.

DR. F. J. POMMIER, graduate of the University of Montpellier, Toulouse, France, holds a number of first-class foreign testimonials as a physician of ability. He has a good practice.

DRUGS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

MR. C. W. FARR, Central Drug Store, corner Main and Elm streets, keeps a full line of drugs and druggists' sundries. He is also manager of the Western Union Telegraph and agent of McClure & Co.'s Express. Offices at the drug store. Kind and obliging. Call on Charlie.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WATTS S. HUMPHREY, ESQ., is a man of success in his profession, and an enterprising citizen of the village. He has various tracts of valuable land, both pine and farming, for sale. Office on Main street above Third.

LAND AND REAL AGENTS.

MR. R. PATTERSON owns and has for sale numerous large and small tracts of valuable pine and farming land in Cheboygan and adjoining counties; also eligible village lots. Houses to rent. Office on Main street above Third.

MR. W. BARTHOLOMEW does a general real estate and collection agency business. Has houses to rent. Will attend to paying taxes for parties distant. This saves much inconvenience and expense.

PAINTER.

MR. CHARLES F. SOUTHOM is a first class painter, grainer and glazier. He aims to do honest work at reasonable prices. He also does kalso-mining and paper hanging.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

MESSRS. PERRY & WATSON are prepared to construct first class steam engines for tugs, lumber and other mills, and make castings in iron and brass; also attend promptly to, and do in a workmanlike manner, any repairs needed in machinery. Benton Iron Works, Main street above Pine.

BLACKSMITHING.

MR. O. S. CLARK does general blacksmithing and horse shoeing work. Shop on Main street above Pine.

JEWELRY.

I. S. HUCKINS, practical watchmaker and jeweler. See advertisement.

HARNESS.

MR. J. C. MULVAUGH keeps a very good stock of harness, saddlery and carriage trimmings. Does repairs promptly, and gives satisfaction. Call upon him. Main street next to the postoffice.

TONSORIAL.

MESSRS. MOORE & KESSELER are prepared to do anything in their line, shaving, hair-cutting, dyeing, &c. They also keep gents' collars, cuffs and other notions. They are obliging, clever men, and know the art. Shop on Main street above Third.

MR. & MRS. W. H. KELLEY, beside being good barbers are also skillful hair workers. They also keep various preparations for promotion of the growth of the hair. They also have for sale gents' collars, cuffs, &c. Shop corner of Main and Third streets.

MILLINERY.

MRS. I. S. HUCKINS, practical milliner. See Advertisement.

HEMLOCK EXTRACT WORKS.

MESSRS. NEWTON, ELLIS & CO. are doing an extensive business in the manufacturing and shipping of extract of hemlock. There are but few factories in the United States equalling this one in magnitude or products. The factory is located on the west side of Mullet lake. The office is at the store of Mr. A. P. Newton, Main street below Third.

STEAM PLEASURE YACHT AND WATER IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. F. M. SAMMONS has for charter or hire his fast sailing steam yacht Minnie F. Sutton; also takes contracts for water navigation and harbor dredging, piling and bridging. Much credit is due Mr. Sammons for his enterprise and success in connection with the inland lake navigation of Cheboygan and Emmet counties.

MACKINAC ISLAND.**HOTELS.**

THE MISSION HOUSE, E. A. Franks, proprietor, Mackinac Island, Mich., is the first class hotel of the Island. Every effort is made by the

affable proprietor and his excellent lady to make their guests comfortable, and maintain the far known superior reputation of the house. Here you will meet with the best society from various parts of the Union.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE, Mrs. P. Chapman, proprietress, Mackinac Island, is a very pleasant, quiet house. It is well kept, comfortable and convenient to the steamboat landing.

THE PALMER HOUSE, Mrs. Louis Jollie, proprietress, is a favorite hotel, situated near the steamboat landing. It is a well kept establishment. Every effort is made to please and make the guests comfortable.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, &c.

MESSRS. FENTON & WENDELL have recently erected a very handsome store on Main street, where they keep on hand a superior stock of Indian curiosities, Lake Superior agates, curiosities from Niagara Falls, sea shells, &c., also a full stock of stereoscopic views of objects of interest on Mackinac Island; also a full line of general merchandise. Give them a call at their mammoth store.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. J. W. DAVIS, having bought out the stock of the late A. B. Madison and added it to his own, has now a large stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery, &c., and is doing a heavy business. You will find him obliging and his charges moderate.

DRUGS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. JOHN R. BAILEY & CO. keep a full line of drugs and a good stock of general merchandise and stationery. Dr. J. R. Bailey is a physician of ability, having had long practice both in the United States army and in civil life. He will attend calls promptly and treat skillfully all cases committed to his care.

FISH, COAL AND SALT STORES.

CAPT. JAMES BENNETT, SR., deals largely in fish, coal, salt, &c. Warehouse on his wharf.

DETROIT.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

MESSRS. AVERY, PATTERSON & CO., No. 250 Woodward avenue, Detroit, keep on hand or make to order granite or marble monuments, tombstone, &c. They are agents also for the Bodwell and Hallowell

granite quarries of Maine, besides other justly celebrated quarries. Mr. Avery, of this firm, supplies the granite for the court house and custom house in Cincinnati, Ohio, and furnished the granite for the tower, anchorage and abutments of the East river bridge, New York. Call on them for good work at reasonable charges.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

THE MAYHEW BUSINESS COLLEGE. Detroit, Mich., Hon. Ira Mayhew, A. M., President, is a first class institution for the education of young men in the best principles and practice of book-keeping. President Mayhew's system has received the most cordial commendation of many of the most eminent men of the country, among whom are Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D.; Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. D. D. Wheldon, D. D., LL. D.; Hon. T. M. Cooley, Professor of Law in University of Michigan, also numerous well known university, college and public school professors and teachers. His college stands conspicuously forth in its sound principles and practical ease of instruction as the *par excellence* institution for young men needing thorough fitness for successful business life.

ALPENA.

HOTELS.

THE ALPENA HOUSE, John Potvin, proprietor, is the first class hotel in Alpena, Mich. Good accommodations, reasonable charges, an obliging host. Give him a call.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

HON. D. P. HOLLOWAY, ex-Commissioner of Patents, is a reliable attorney in patent cases, a gentleman of ability and fully conversant with all matters connected with the patent business.

